RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV. NO 58 BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1926 ONE ANNA :

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1870.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

DO YOU KNOW OF

A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
13 Mar.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
5 June	CHINA		7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
3rd July	MOREA		10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
24 ,,	DELTA	NALDERA	15,993
31st ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA *	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA		7,952
21st ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
oTerminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March. Extra steamer at reduced rates:—

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Mar.	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th April	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
22nd Mar.	MIRZAPORE*	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia
11th ,,	NAGPORE*	China & Japan.
25th May	DELTA connecting at Colombo with NALDERA	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
10th Mar.	BARALA	Basreh via Karachi, and P. Gulf Ports.
12th ,,	VARELA	Basreh via Karachi
13th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
15th ,,	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
16th ,,	SIRSA	Colombo, Madaras, Calcutta
17th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Jersey Moor	G. Blacklock	4305	21st Feb.	9 Mar.
Tokushima Maru	S, Kuba ..	5976	8 March	21 ,,
*Wakasa Maru ..	K. Teramoto	6070	12 ,,	25 ,,
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	21 ,,	28 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigy	6785	22 ,,	5 April
*Sado Maru ..	T. Sonoyama	5898	29 Mar.	11 April
xBengal Maru ..	M. Araki	5396	11 April	15 ,,
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7098	15 ,,	29 ,,
T'amba Maru ..	I, Fujisawa	5845	28 ,,	12 May

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	[Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	285	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor),
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG. AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
*Sumatra Maru ..	L Kawasaki	5,863	27 Feb.	9 Mar.
Heimei Maru ..	.. ..	4,364	6 Mar.	16 ,,
Vancouver Maru	.. ..	..	9 ,,	20March
* Sumatra Maru ..	L. Kawasaki	5,863	14 ,,	19 Mar.
Tacoma Maru ..	G. Kojima	5,850	11 ,,	25 ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	T. Yoshioka	4,900	15 ,,	29 ,,
Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	19 ,,	12 April

* Proceeds to Karachi.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 21150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 855.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD,

65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Invites special attention of the Public to their very attractive schemes of Life Insurance under Tables XII, XIII and XIV. Automatic non-forfeiture clause a speciality. Money paid never lost. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.

For particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO, LTD.

LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.
DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.
Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.
Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,861
£ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Escof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Pro-26

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SECRETARIES. Spare or whole time. Enclose stamps. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND, NAIWARA. Delhi.
A R2831

WANTED—CANDIDATES, searching employment. For terms send one anna stamp. EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ambala.
A R2837

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS everywhere to sell our pure Assafoetida Apply for terms to the NATIONAL TRADING COY., Ludhiana.
A R2843

WANTED AGENTS for coloured Horn and Nut Buttons, Pearl Buttons, Combs and Penholders. S. CHANDA BROS. and CO., Bansibazar, Dacca.
A R2842

WANTED—One MARINE ENGINEER with first or second class Board of Trade certificate; salary first class Rs. 300. Finds himself. Apply Box No. 1283, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2829

WANTED—STUDENTS to take advantage of our Unique and Most Rapid POSTAL Course in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Success Guaranteed. English Degrees and Diplomas are awarded. Latest Speed Record 309 words in one minute. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand books always in Stock. Full particulars FREE from Sole Headquarters in India:—THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Batala (Punjab.)
A R2340

HOUSES FLATS TO LET

TO LET—GODAVERY COTTAGE. Situation:—Just below Godavery House with one acre ground and Electric Fittings—two bed rooms, and four bath rooms and drawing room. Separate out-house with kitchen, bath room, motor garage, servant quarters. Apply for particulars to Z, c/o SWARAJYA, Post Box 89, Madras.
C

TO LET AT OOTACAMUND—GODAVERY HOUSE with very spacious rooms and halls, drawing room, dining room, two bed rooms, three bath rooms, attached to them with two separate kitchens and bath room with Electric Installation and 2 acres grounds. Out-house separate with motor garage and servant quarters. There are four big rooms in the servants' quarters that can be used even by sub-tenants of respectable class. Situation high and finest on the top of the hill right above Ooty Gymkhana, facing Fern Hill. Healthiest locality on the Nilgiris. Fit for occupation by Princes and Rajahs.
C

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy. Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal, Meerut.
R2313

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—By a young Hindu Bania widower, aged 28 years of a respectable family, having a monthly income of Rs. 1,000, a handsome, educated, grown-up Bania virgin bride for marriage. Write to Box No. 1285, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2838

MEDICAL.

NAV-JIWAN (Registered)—Glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for Sexual Weakness, and other diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs. Once tried always used. Useable in all seasons. Price per Phial Rs. 2/4/0. AGENTS WANTED: RAJVAIDYA G. SHIVLAL, Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
P R2844

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WHY WORRY?—Insurance against all diseases. EGYPTIAN THERMAE Ash Lane, back Paper Currency.
T R2834

PROFESSION.

POCKET Astrologer answers all questions wonderfully. Price one rupee:—Prof. CARI, DHENKANAL, Orissa.
P R2841

FOR ASTROLOGY, Palmistry and Phrenology. See Prof. MORESHWAR RAMCHANDRA JOSHI, at Mahamadi Building, Room 5, Sadashiv Street, Girgaon, Bombay. Personally or by Post between 7 and 10 morning and evening.
P R2836

ASTROLOGY—Predictions for one year or detailed study and advice regarding any particular point one Rupee. Data required, Name, sex, place, time and date of birth or writing letter. Proprietor, KRIMANILAYAM ARAKANDAVALLUR, Post, South Arcot District.
P R2726

YOUR FATE?—ASTOUNDING ANSWERS for 6 questions or 1 year reading Re. 1. Whole life in detail Rs. 3. Highest Credentials. State time and date of birth or writing letter. Prof. A. V. R. IYER, Valavanur, S. A. Dt.
P R2839

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGER.—Author of Eleven Astrological books; send the date and time of your birth. 25 predictions of your character, riches, issue, marriage and employment, etc., will be sent in English for Rs. 1-4-0 by V.P.P. Catalogue for 1 anna stamp. A. VENKATA SASTRY, P.O. Gopalapuram (via) Kothapeta, E. Godavary Dt.
P R2722

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)
FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St. Fort Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE OFFICES OF HENRY F. BENNETT, Handwriting Expert, and Expert examiner of disputed documents have been REMOVED from 11 Old Post Office Street to 5, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.
26216

NANDI HILL STATION—MYSORE STATE.

WITH reference to the notice which appeared in this paper regarding the Nandi Hill-Station near Bangalore, all letters of enquiry about accommodation and other particulars may be addressed to the undersigned at BANGALORE, and not at NANDI.

(Sd.) H. C. JAVARAYA,
Offg: Superintendent, Government Gardens and Hill Stations.
26186

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent. per annum with effect from the 1st March, 1926, and that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent per annum with effect from the 1st May 1926.

N. M. MURRAY.
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
C25008

AUCTION SALE.

DATES OF SALE—15-3-26; 16-3-26; 17-3-26.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Trustees of the estate of Allum Basappa of Bellary, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the property detailed hereunder, and known as Allum Basappa's Ginning and Pressing Factory of Bellary:

(1) A cotton Ginning plant consisting of ten Platt's double roller Gins with horizontal high pressure Engine, with first and second motion rope pulleys and 18 feet Cornish boiler.

(2) One Brunton's Patent Half Press with two boxes to press 400 lbs. each, with Nasmith's Wilson's Finisher, and two 21 inches rams of 14 grooves.

(3) Two 16 B.H.P. Hornsby Oil Engines, with 3 flour mills, one rice Huller, and two Decorticators.

All the above are in pucca buildings standing on grounds of 10½ acres of patta land enclosed by a high compound wall, and situated in the centre of the town.

Private written tenders are also invited to reach the undersigned before 14-3-26.

P. VENKATA SUBBA RAO,
Vakil, Bellary.
26197

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Heimei Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 7th March from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for Claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained. *No cargo transhipped from s.s. "Altai Maru" (Under General Average) has arrived by the above steamer.*

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

A MILL MANAGER for the Moradabad Spinning Mills of 10,000 Mules Spindles. Pay according to qualifications. Only experienced hands in Mules, Carding and Spinning need apply to: DUKHBHANJAN LAL, Secretary.
The Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Coy., Ltd., Moradabad.
26217

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF UNDERFRAMES STEEL WITH RUNNING GEAR COMPLETE.

1. Sealed tenders will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on 26th April, 1926, for the supply of 98 coaching underframes, steel, 66 ft. long over headstocks with two 4-wheeled bogies with all attachments.

2. Detailed specifications and drawings can be obtained from the Ag. Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, on payment of Rs. 250 per set, which amount will not be refunded.

3. No special forms for tenders will be issued; tenderers should tender on their own form, or by letter, and envelopes, containing the tender and delivery dates should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply of coaching underframes." Alternative quotations F. O. R. Matunga or Jhansi must be submitted. Railway material certificate will not be granted.

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money at the time of submitting tenders, without which no tender will be considered. This deposit must be *in cash or currency notes only* on which no interest will be allowed.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement and deposit as security a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the order (subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000.) This deposit must be wholly in cash (on which no interest will be allowed) or wholly in Government paper, the market value of which is equal to deposit required and it will be liable to forfeiture in case of failure to fulfil the terms and conditions of the agreement.

6. It should be clearly understood that tenders should be based on the rate of exchange current at the time of submitting tenders.

7. The result of the tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal, Calcutta.

8. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender, or any tender.

R. MCLEAN,
Agent.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay,
C26210

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of KESHAVJI GOPALJI VORA, late of Bombay, Hindu Kapole Bania, a Piece-goods Merchant, being a partner in the firm of Keshavji Kanji, which carried on business at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market ..... Deceased.

Bai NARBADA, widow of Keshavji Gopalji Vora, the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Sandhurst Road (West), in Sanghvi Sadan, Girgaum, Post No. 4, without the Fort of Bombay, the Sole Trustee and Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fifth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR

The 25th day of February, 1926.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26212

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

COMPULSORY ANNUAL RE-REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

MOTORISTS ARE INFORMED that new rules regarding the annual re-registration of motor vehicles have been sanctioned by Government. According to these rules all registration certificates expire on the 31st August, following the date on which they are granted. The registration certificates issued prior to the date of the issue of these new rules, i.e., 27-1-1926, will expire on 31-8-1926. A period of 15 days' grace is allowed after the date of expiry of the certificates. If the application is not received by the Registering Authority before the date of expiry of this period the full registration fee will be charged, viz., Rs. 16 for a car, Rs. 4 for a motor cycle and Rs. 32 for a heavy motor vehicle.

The registration certificates will be received in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, after the 1st July next.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 6th March, 1926.
C26215

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRIMBAKLAL TRIBHUVANDAS MUNI and SUNDERLAL RANCHODDAS, the proving Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the deceased Gangadas Mulji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two several pieces or parcels of land or ground forming one plot, containing by admeasurement in aggregate 337 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuage, tenements or dwelling houses, hereditaments and premises built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, in Phofalwady Street, called Phofalwady First Lane and respectively, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 61-336, New Nos. 598-2598 and New Survey Nos. 515-515 and Cadastral Survey No. 1658 of the Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5283, Street Nos. 20 and 2, and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, and beyond that partly by the house of Narottamdas Hirji and partly by the property of Vallabhdas Dulabhdas, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that partly by the property of Hargovandas Jugjivandas and partly by the property of Shri Jivanlalji Maharaj, on or towards the North by the Phofalwady 2nd Lane aforesaid, and on or towards the South by the Phofalwady 1st Lane aforesaid.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1926.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26211

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KRISHNARAO PURSHOTAM KOTHARE, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and widower, residing at Bhai Jiwanji's Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

ANANDRAO KRISHNARAO KOTHARE, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bhai Jiwanji's Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 27th day of February, 1926.
Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26214

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREATEST BRITISH PRODUCTION
Which proves the Excellence
OF
BRITISH FILMS.
THE
'Blackguard'
STARRING
JANE NOVAK
and Directed by
THE GREATEST BRITISH PRODUCER
GRAHAM CUTTS.
THE
'Blackguard'
A Gripping Throbbing Picture which took London by Storm, and the First of the Big British Productions to be Released by
PATHE INDIA.
PERSONALLY SELECTED BY
Mr. ALEX HAGUE.
PATHE Supper GAZETTE
Twice the Length of the Ordinary Gazette and Containing the Latest News.
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Prof. K. AMRAK
(From LONDON.)

European Clairvoyant and Disease Reader, is now in Bombay. 1000 Herbs and medicines in Stock. Special Lessons on Secret Power and silent influence, etc.
QUESTIONS ANSWERED
Two Questions for Rs. 5
Four ,, ,, Rs. 10
Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
Stamped addressed envelope for enquiries.
ANNUAL DIRECTIONS for 1926 Rs. 10.
HOROSCOPE for LIFE .. .. Rs. 25.
Orders should accompany an advance of remittance or call by V P P
SPECIAL CONCESSION TO STUDENTS.
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
Room No. 152, BOMBAY.

NEERA—NEERA
The Beautiful Snake of Arvali
A picture of fast moving action Romance that will keep you spell-bound.—
A Picture full of interest not portrayed by any producer in India.
SEE IT! By all means, SEE IT!
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
POPULAR PRICES.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT!!
AT 9-30 p. m.
JAMES McGRATH, Ltd.
presents
"PUPPETS OF 1926"
A New Song and Dance Show.
Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 5-30 p.m.
after 7 p.m. at Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 P. M.
A WM. FOX PRODUCTION
"A WORLD OF FOLLY"
featuring
VIVIAN RICH.
A Senational Contagious, Glorious hit.
"SMILE PLEASE"
A Comedy in 2 Reels.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW 6-30, 9 and 10 p.m.
GEORGE ARLISS
IN
THE SILENT VOICE
Adapted from the well-known play "The Man who Played God" by Jules Eckert Goodman, founded on the famous story by Maverneul Morris.
ALSO
"FRIEND HUSBAND"
A PATHE COMEDY.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY
At 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.

QUO VADIS
The Immrtal Story of
THE DAWN OF CHRISTIANITY
featuring
LILIAN DAVIS HALL
and
EMIL JANNINGS
In the Histry of Screen Craft
There has never been a picture like this.

CROWN CINEMA
MARBLE THEATRE, Sandhurst Road
Harold Lloyd
IN
"WHY WORRY?"
Harold needs a rest-cure. He tries Paradisco. There he gets everything but rest. Chivalry, Dentistry, and Love-making come naturally to him.
To See Harold in Side-Splitting Episodes
CROWDS GATHER DAILY
AT
Bombay's Newest and Most Luxurious
PICTURE HOUSE
With
A FASCINATING PALM-COURT LOUNGE.
Shows at : 5-15; 7; 8-45; & 10.30 P. M
Sat. Sun. & Holidays from 3-30 P. M.
RECORD LOWEST PRICES

AMUSEMENTS.

Owing to GRAND SUCCESS and GREAT RUSH
ONE WEEK MORE
SHARDA'S HISTORICAL MASTERPIECE
VASANT BALA
A Sensational Love Drama—full of stunts—Also Beautiful
DANCE
ON THE STAGE
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

To-Night ! To-Night!!
Kill two Birds with one Stone.
ENJOY A HEARTY LAUGH AND HELP A NOBLE CAUSE
IN AID OF
Sir LESLIE WILSON'S HOSPITAL FUND
For BOMBAY
A Special Cinema Show
Will be Given
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
To-Night To-Night
Tues. the 9th March, at 10-15 p.m.
With the Great Universal Jewel
WHAT HAPPENED to JONES?
A Marvellous Medley of Mirth
By the Inimitable
REGINALD DENNY--
After George Broadhurst's famous stage success
IT'LL KEEP YOU GURGLING WITH GLEE
Prices of Admission :
Rs. 5, 4, 2, 1 and As. 8.
Secure your Tickets now from:—
THE UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORPORATION,
Heera House, Sandhurst Road,
or
CINEMA MAJESTIC, Girgaum.

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INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap, and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Re. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
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TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
For Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 13 c.c. for 3 annas. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4
Telegram : GUNDISAN. Telephne No. 42112.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
Offices:—
1. M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay.
2. Gaya Building, Mandvi, near Centr Bank of India, Ltd.
3. Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

REPORT OF A. NORDEN & CO.

February 4, 1926.

Cotton: No developments of sufficient importance to encourage active operations on either side of the market occurred during the past week and prices fluctuated within an extremely narrow range. The present situation is not lacking in bullish or bearish factors but they appear to be so evenly balanced that no material change in price levels is generally anticipated until new crop prospects become a decisive market factor.

Rainfall and temperature records of the past three months indicate good soil conditions in practically all parts of the belt and skepticism concerning the possibility of a considerable reduction in the acreage to be planted to cotton is increasing. On the other hand, Government advices have recently stressed the likelihood of heavy boll weevil emergence in the Spring and have pointed out that the poor condition of much of the cotton seed produced from last year's crop may indirectly serve to curtail the size of the next crop.

This year, the Department of Agriculture's first report on acreage, condition and probable production of cotton will not be issued until July 2nd, a month later than in former years. This change has been made with a view to eliminating acreage revisions later in the year except as necessitated by abandonment. No changes in the issuance of semi-monthly crop reports are indicated in the Department's schedule of release dates. The co-operative cotton marketing associations are reported to be unanimously in favour of maintaining the present system and, in consequence, any alterations by Congress of the law which fixes the date of the reports is thought to be improbable. It is of interest to note that there are now fifteen State-wide or regional co-operative cotton marketing associations and that, with a total membership of more than 280,000 growers, they handle approximately 10 per cent of the crop.

The foreign demand for new crop contracts continues on each slight recession and, with the near positions buttressed by the continued decrease in the local stock and by the fact that they are still below a shipping parity with the South, no decline of consequence appears likely although the March short interest has recently been considerably reduced. Selling pressure on the part of Southern holders of deliverable grades would change the situation, but despite reports of a slow demand for actual cotton, rumours of an easier basis are not confirmed.

Although, according to the statistics of New York Cotton Exchange, the amount of American cotton "brought into sight" up to last Friday was 1,436,000 bales more than during the corresponding period last season, the comparative increase of 1,134,000 bales in the world's takings resulted in the visible supply only exceeding that of a year ago by 475,000 bales; an analysis of this figure shows that while the visible supply in the United States was 771,000 bales greater than on the same day last year, the stock in and afloat for European ports showed a comparative decrease of 296,000 bales. The latter reflects the falling off in the European export demand which has taken place since the middle of last November but which was not, however, accompanied by a corresponding decrease in Continental spinners' takings. This is shown in the following tables which refer only to American cotton:—

Great Britain:—Spinners' takings to November 20th, 1925, expressed as percentage of takings to corresponding date in 1924, 116 per cent.; Spinners' takings to January 29th, 1926, expressed as percentage of takings to corresponding date 1925, 109 per cent.: Decrease, 7 per cent.

Continent:—Spinners' takings to November 20th, 1925, expressed as percentage of takings to corresponding date in 1924, 111 per cent.; Spinners' takings to January 29th, 1926, expressed as percentage of takings to corresponding date 1925, 110 per cent.; Decrease, 1 per cent.

Great Britain:—Imports to November 20th, 1925, expressed as percentage of imports to corresponding date 1924. 100 per cent.; Imports to January 29th, 1926, expressed as percentage of imports to corresponding date 1925, 84 per cent.; Decrease, 16 per cent.

Continent:—Imports to November, 1925, expressed as percentage of imports to corresponding date 1924, 115 per cent.; Imports to January 29th, 1926, expressed as percentage of imports to correcponding date 1925, 96 per cent.: Decrease 19 per cent.

The above figures indicate the probability that if spinners continue to absorb supplies at the present rate, a revival of export demand from Europe may soon be anticipated.

American consumption continues on a large scale with the Census Report for January promising to be quite impressive. Not for some weeks can the new crop outlook be given serious consideration and at the time of writing we can see no good reason to change our views that present levels for October and December are reasonable.

Coffee:—The reactionary tendency in evidence during the past few days has been largely of a technical nature although prompted by a less active spot demand, by lower cost and freight offers and by easier exchange. Statistics covering the past month are bullish and, taking into consideration the firmness of the mild situation and the ability of Brazil to protect her interests, we look for moderately higher prices.

Sugar:—The market, despite the approach of the peak of Cuban production, has acted remarkably well, profit taking and hedge selling being readily absorbed. A revival of European demand for Cuban raws is anticipated and notwithstanding the recent heavy purchases by local refiners it is not unlikely that they will be compelled to re-enter the market in the near future. We think well of buying on all recessions.

The Chicago Market:—Persistent buying assumed to be for account of a prominent operator, has been the outstanding feature of the Wheat market during the past week. Whenever this support was withdrawn the market showed a tendency to sag influenced by declining cash premiums, lack of public interest and reports of an increase in the movement, which was reflected by the small decrease in the visible supply. The demand for Canadian wheat has improved and the crop movement in the Argentine has been delayed by rain. However, we fail to see anything in the supply and demand situation to warrant present prices and prefer sales. The movement of Corn has increased but there is a good industrial demand and while prices may fluctuate around present levels in the near future, we look for higher

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, March 7.

The Western disturbance now lies as definite depression over east Punjab and winds from Bay have caused widespread rain from Punjab to Central Provinces. It is passing eastwards.

Information is scanty from north east India, Burma and Kashmir owing to telegraphic interruption.

A fresh disturbance is approaching the frontier.

Rainfall has been nearly general in United Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, West Central Provinces and local in Central India, East Malabar. A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Orissa, South-West Punjab and North West Frontier Province.

The chief amounts are:—Burdwan half an inch, Hukitala three-quarters, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Lucknow a half, Mussoorce two, Meerut, Roorkee, Delhi and Ambala one and a half, Ludhiana three-quarters, Simla two, Dalhousie one, Sialkot and Cochin a half.

Forecast:—Increase in East of the United Provinces and of Central Provinces and decrease in Punjab.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

INDIAN CULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

"An Eye witness" (Bombay says that the recent prize distribution ceremony of the Chanda-Ramji Hindu Girls' High School gave little indication of Hindu or Indian culture and regrets that so many of our schools slavishly copy Western fashion.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

"Ahmedabadi" thinks that, the above Railway Company will profit more than it will lose if it appreciably reduces the inter-class fares and makes the seats in that class reservable. He also asks why the second class passenger fare should be the same as the mail fare though, the passenger is much slower and its cars were inferior.

SMOKING AMONG PARSEES.

Mr. R. D. Baliwala (Bandra) is distressed that smoking has become frightfully common among Parsees, even among the very young, and requests Parsee leaders to check the growing evil.

EUROPEAN SUPERSEDES INDIAN.

"Fair Play" (Bombay) is indignant that, in place of Mr. Turner, the present Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, shortly going on leave, Mr. Burley is appointed Acting Principal, superseding Mr. Pradhan, who is both his senior in service and has higher qualifications.

WANTED INFORMATION.

Mr J. C. Nag (Matunga) says that he intends preparing a detailed report on the commercial and industrial prospects of India and Burmah and will be glad to receive information regarding the Banking and Credit institutions at present existing in India and Burmah.

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22 ct. Ornamental Rolled Gold

Octagon handy wrist watch with spring bracelet. A fresh import with Roman figures, beautifully finished and made with the best mechanism, equal to sovereign gold. The best movement and gives correct time. GUARANTEED for FIVE YEARS. Many have been sold out and a few left.
Write now to save disappointment.
Price with fine bracelet .. Rs. 12-8
18 carat Rolled Gold ornamental Rs. 8-0
"C" Time-piece .. .. Rs. 2-8
Emden Fountain pen 14 kt. Rolled Gold nib .. .. .. Rs. 2-8
CAPTAIN WATCH COY.,
P. B. 265, MADRAS

Sciatica ?— here's instant relief !
No painful rubbing—no waiting—just lay on gently a little Sloan's Liniment. Instantly you notice an amazing difference, and as Sloan's penetrates it quickly brings relief and kills the pain.
For more than 40 years Sloan's has brought relief and comfort to thousands of victims of Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, many of whom had almost given up hope of relief.
Get a bottle to-day. See for yourself how quickly Sloan's acts and keep it handy as your protection from pain.

"UNABLE TO WALK WITHOUT ASSISTANCE NOW PERFECTLY CURED."
Mr. J. McKenna, St. Patrick's House, Kilmainham, Dublin, writes:—"I was very bad with Sciatica in my hips and legs and not able to walk without assistance. I am now perfectly cured through taking a friends advice who told me to get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment. I am now over 70 years of age and advise everyone troubled with Rheumatism and Sciatica to try Sloan's Liniment."
Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN
No rubbing—apply lightly for quick relief from pain of
RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS, SPRAINS, STRAINS, CRAMP, BACKACHE, STIFFNESS
Sold by all chemists and bazars.
Representatives for India: Muller & Phipps (India), Ltd., 14-16 Cross St., Bombay; 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta; and Branches.

Progress is Nature's Way
The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.
'Allenburys'
Progressive System of Infant Feeding
Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.
Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and onwards
Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.
Post this Coupon To-day to Allen & Hanburys Ltd.,
Special Representative for India:
Block E,
Clive Buildings, Calcutta
COUPON
Mrs. .....
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.....
will be pleased to receive, free of charge, the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Stop that backache!

Does your back ache without ceasing? Are you tortured with sharp rheumatic twinges that keep your nerves on the rack? Do you feel old, worn out and discouraged; dull, depressed and irritable? Then you should suspect your kidneys!

The kidneys are the blood-filters. If they act imperfectly, your blood is being poisoned and your entire system is absorbing the poisons. It is time to stop and think!—time to take precaution against such danger.

Neglect too frequently leads to rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, stone in the kidneys or bladder, and to dropsy or incurable complaints. Don't delay! Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at once; they are solely for strengthening weak kidneys, and they will not fail.

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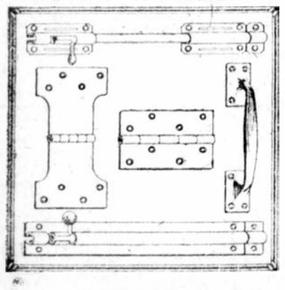

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We also undertake Castings of all descriptions—High Class Precision Work under Expert Supervision and Skilled Workmen—Our Manufactured Articles are satisfying the Buyers even as compared with imported ones both in QUALITY & PRICE

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ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
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Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only. Postage extra
D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

REGD.
SANJIBANI PILLS
It is no use saying how many sufferers have derived benefit from these pills and to what degrees. We want to convince you of the efficacy by showing the effect these pills produce on you. Give them a trial and see for yourself.
For curing Nervous debility, loss of Vigour, premature Senility, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the heart they have no rival.
Price :—Re. 1/- for 24 pills. Packing and V. P. P. extra.
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS
(Dept. B. C.)
Post Box 11435, Calcutta.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 8.

An advance of 6 to 10 points in old crop and 5 to 4 points in new crop in New York futures was reported yesterday. The market eased at the opening on some long liquidation but improved later on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 10 points lower. The decline was due to some hedge selling.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents Messrs. M. B. Stern have received the following cable from New York:—

"Cotton, sentiment to bearish therefore time to get bullish both crops. May see somewhat lower but believe eventually higher prices."

The progress of the preparations for the American New Crop are very satisfactory so far. The soil is in good working order. The Winter rains have been sufficient. The sale of fertilisers is far ahead of last year. Altogether a good start for the New Crop has been made.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 6th instant, as under:—

"Little indication of material reduction in acreage. Technical position improved, but do not think bearish factors for old crop fully discounted."

Although a small advance was reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2½ higher with Broach April/May at Rs. 256½. At the opening Japanese and Commission Houses were buyers. On Bazar operators selling the values eased by a rupee, but again improved to Rs. 356 3/4, and the market closed at Rs. 356. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 355 1/2 and declining to Rs. 354 closed quiet but steady at Rs. 354 1/2. Japan and European Exporters were sellers of Broach and Oomra.

F. G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 350 and advanced to Rs. 351 1/2 on Commission Houses and Exporters buying and closed at Rs. 351. Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 330 and going up to Rs. 331 1/2 closed at Rs. 330 1/2. Bazar operators were moderate buyers. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 324 and advanced to Rs. 326 on Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 324 1/2. F. G. Fengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 267 and Rs. 269 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet on Saturday and the demand was nominal.

To-day 1,7000 bales Oomra and 100 bales Bengal were tendered, the total tenders upto date being 3,700 bales Oomra and 1,600 bales Bengal cotton.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

6.30 P. M.
Bombay, March 8.

Fully Good Broach April/May 354 1/2
Fully Good Broach July/August 349 1/2
Fully Good Bengal March 265
Fully Good Bengal May 267 1/2
Fine Oomra March 328 1/2
Fine Oomra May 322 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 8.

	Super-fine.	Fine.	Good.	Good.
M. G. Bengal	295	285	275	263
M. G. S. Punjab	291	281	269	259
M. G. Oomra No. 3	345	335	320	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	380	370	355	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	368	358	343	
M. G. Broach No. 2	381	376	370	
M. G. Khandesh	326	316	301	
M. G. Mathia	291	281		271

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 8.

Fully Good Broach April/May	356
Fully Good Broach July/August	351
Fully Good Bengal March	266
Fully Good Bengal May	269
Fine Oomra March	330
Fine Oomra May	325

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 8

	Ready.	New. March.
Bengal Superfine M G	290/95	.....
Bengal Fine M G	280/85	.....
Bengal F G M G	270	270
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	280	.....
Sindh Punjab F G M G	270	.....
Punjab-Americans M G	350/80	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	350/60	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	350/60	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/50	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/50	.....
Arvi Fine M G	335/50	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	315/40	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	310/35	337
Mulkapur Fine M G	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	300/10	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	380/85	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	365/75	.....
Muthia Fine M G	285	.....
Muthia F G M G	275	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	330/35	.....
Westerns M G	290/300	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/75	.....
Cambodia M G	.....	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th March, 1926:—

Cotton	13,070 bales
Wheat	2,771 cwt.
Linseed	3,223 cwt.
Rape, etc.	1,257 cwt.
Gingellyseed	1,171 cwt.
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	2,082 cwts.
Castorseed	7,221 cwts.
Rice	138,699 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,732 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,716 cwts.
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	2,470 cwts.
Juwar	527 cwts.
Masur	nil
Barley	nil
Bajri	1,633 cwts.
Coal	523 tons.

NORDEN AND CO.'S CABLE.

Messrs. Rutilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents have received yesterday the following cable from Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Little indication material reduction acreage, technical position improved but do not think bearish factors old crop fully discounted."

Our another New York friends wire as under: "Cotton sentiment too bearish therefore time to get bullish for both crops. May sell some lower but believe eventually higher prices."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September 6-3-26	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1272	2,66,732	2,12,813
Central India ..	1,937	2,98,623	2,14,319
Barsi and Nagar ..	327	1,65 792	1,46,191
Hyderabad-Gaoranl	559	60,265	74,042
Berar	2,668	3,76.812	4,36,319
Central Provinces ..	825	1,92,673	2,11,647
Total Oomras ..	7,588	13,60,897	12,95,331
Dholera	353	1,53-338	89.355
N.W. Provinces ..	203	1,24,794	1.22,823
Rajputana	572	74.843	40,474
Sind-Punjab ..	1009	1 99,782	3,00.202
Broach	2,959	2.03.877	51,865
Coompta & Dharwar	244	17,766	17,918
Westerns-Northerns	139	11,392	18,847
Coconada	3	1,474	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,513	8,301
Persian		2,220	1.605
American		200	9,048
Egyptian and African		34,854	25,791
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		443	3,485
Total ..	13,070	21,92,393	19,85.231

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 6-3-26	4th Mar This year	Last year
Europe	4.249	3,01,369	2,86,044
Japan & China ..	1200	10,55,165	9,41,515
Coast Ports ..		15,917	10,480
Up country by Rail ..		49,334	8,279
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		56,897	70,112
Total	5,449	14,78,682	13,16,427

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, March 8.

(Issued by the Hindusstani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay): —

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb	0	14	0
Century	,,	0	13	6
Jacob	,,	0	13	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	13	6
Elphinstone	,,	0	13	6
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	0	0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—				
Standard	,,	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	2	9
Hindustan	,,	1	3	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	9
Phoenix	,,	1	2	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	2	0
Kaliamardan	,,	1	3	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) 5202|5303:—				No.
Rachael Mill	,,	1	3	3
Hindustan	,,	1	3	0
David Mill	,,	1	3	3
Apollo	,,	1	3	3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	2	6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	2	3
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	3
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 36-42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)	,,	1	1	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	3
Sundari Brand	,,	1	1	3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	3	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	3	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	6
Century	,,	1	2	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	1	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	5	0
CHECK GREY DRILL by lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	5	0	0
Jamshed	,,	5	0	0
Century	,,	5	4	0
Pearl Pabaney £ 5	,,	5	4	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	8	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand Mill:—	,,	6	5	0
Bombay United	,,	0	0	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	12	6	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	9	6	0
Hindustan	,,	9	12	0
E. D. Rachaa	,,	8	4	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb	0	0	0
Textile	,,	0	0	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	0	0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	11	6
777 Crescent	,,	2	11	6
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kanta	Per lb	0	0	0
Great	,,	0	0	0
Phoenix	,,	0	0	0
Kohinoor	,,	0	0	0
CHADAR KORI CALENDAR:—				
Hindustan	Per Piece	0	0	0
David	,,	1	1	0

METAL REPORT.

London, March 6.

Tin Block £292

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 8.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling Frcs 985
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1055
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1040

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 123 1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 119 1/2

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. Rs. 200.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 13/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 134.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was steady.

London, March 6.
Exchange on London in Paris 134.50
Exchange on London in Germany 20.40-1/2
Exchange on London in Italy 121.16

New York, March 6.
Demand Bills 4.85.50

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, March 6.
Stockholm 18.12
Oslo 22.78
Amsterdam 12.12
Switzerland 25.25
Belgium
Athens 343.50

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 8.
3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 months 4 9/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 3/4 per cent.
Money 1 month 5 per cent.
Money 3 months 5 per cent.
Money 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Very steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 6.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4-3/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4-9/32
Discount Fine Trane Bills 3 m/st 5-1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5.3/4

BULLION

Bombay, March 8.
Sovereigns Ready 13/4/9.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/3.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/8/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/5/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/12/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/12/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/10/0

Bombay, March 8
Bar gold ready s. 84/11.
Silver ready d. 30/5.
Silver forward d. 30/5.
Tone of Silver:—America bought. India sold. Market depends upon India. Market uncertain but at present steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 8.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/6.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 98.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 98/6.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 98/4.
102/1.
5 pee cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 102/5
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931. Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 105/15.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974. Rs. 76.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

LINSEED.

London, March 6.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—
March/April sellers 16-1/4
April/May paid, buyers 15.7/8
Tone:—Fully steady. Turn better.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
March/April offered 28/10-1/2
May/August offeres 29/3

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, March 6.
Total in Sight 14,266,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 499,000 bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 203,000 bales.
American Visible Supply 1,830,000 bales.
Other Visible Supply 307,000 bales.
Total Sales 29,000 bales.
East Indian Sales 700 bales.
East Indian Stock 21,030 bales.
East Indian Forwarded 5,800 bales.
East Indian Imports 8,000 bales.
East Indian Speculation 500 bales.
American Afloat 145,000 bales.
East Indian Afloat 21,000 bales.
Total Afloat 261,000 bales.
Taking of the world's spinners of American cotton 278,000 bales.

40 million
prescribed portions of
VIROL
were given in
3,000 Hospitals
and Clinics last year

For over 20 years Virol has been prescribed by doctors and used in Hospitals. During all this time doctors have been carefully observing the effects of Virol, and proving its *permanent* good results over long periods of time.

School Children Need VIROL

The result is that they have enormously increased their use of Virol, until the prescribed portions in Hospitals and Clinics alone last year reached the colossal figure of 40 million.

The prescribing of Virol by Doctors is based on their knowledge that Virol not only contains those vital principles, including the three Vitamins, so often lacking in ordinary diet, but also supplies "every class of building material" in just that form required to create living tissue. Virol fortifies the whole system, strengthens the "weak spots," and builds up in convalescence.

VIROL—the Food for Growth and Development.

VIROL LTD., MANOR LANE, HALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Leading Face Cream
now in new and Beautiful Jar

Icilma Cream, with a record of 25 years as the world's leading toilet cream, has shed its dress of 1900 and now appears in a delicately moulded green frosted jar of great beauty—a modern jar really worthy of the cream.

But the cream itself is unchanged in any detail whatsoever. It is unique in containing Icilma Water, a natural water from Algeria, famous for its beautifying properties. It is rich and foamy. Non-greasy. The perfect base for face powder.

Use Icilma Cream regularly if you would look your best. It protects, beautifies and stimulates the complexion. Very cooling and refreshing.

Icilma Cream

I.C. 11.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council meet at the Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Lecture by Mr. F. S. Marvin on the "Teaching of History" University Convocation Hall, 5.30 p.m.
Annual Genl. Meeting of the Red Cross Association, Esplanade Road, 7 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, Annual Meeting of Members at the Prince of Wales' Museum in the Board Room at 6 p.m. H. E. the Governor presiding.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

Cafe Chantant, in aid of the Seva Sadan Society Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 13.

The s.s. Rawalpindi with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Spring Meeting, 4th Day.

THURSDAY, March 11.

Public meeting at Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, to protest against the action of the Directors of the Indian Newspaper Coy. Ltd. in dismissing Mr. B. G. Horniman from Editorship of the "Chronicle" 6 p.m.

NEW MOSQUE AT FULL GALI.

The Chief Priest of the Boras will open a new mosque at Full Gali, near the old Mosque today at 8 a.m. (Tuesday.)

MANDVI WARD ELECTIONS.

All the four petitions questioning the elections in Mandvi were withdrawn yesterday in open Court of the Chief of Judge of Small Causes.

YOUNG THEISTS UNION ANNUAL GATHERING.

The Annual Gathering of the Young Theists' Union will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall. The Hon. Mr Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

At the 59th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Prof. R. P. Kar will deliver an address in English to-day at the local Prarthana Mandir, at 6-30 p.m. the subject of the address being "The Futile Pursuit."

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will hold a public class in English on the Upanishads at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow.

RED CROSS SOCIETY'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Bombay Red Cross Association Bombay Presidency Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society will be held at its Office, 1st Floor, Science Institute Esplanade Road, Fort, this evening at 7 p.m.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Dr. Jivanji J. Modi, will deliver a public lecture on:—"A Visit to Spain:—Influence of Arab, Culture upon Europe through Spain" today (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Professor A. L. Covernton, Principal, Elphinstone College will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from London of 25th ultimo arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 12th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with Mails from London of 4th instant left Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 6th instant.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations are invited for the five seats vacant in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to be filled in by the Bhuleshwar Ward. Candidates should send in their applications duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Ward on or before 16th instant.

If there are more applications then the required number the election will be held on Sunday the 21st instant at the Committee's Office from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Special Meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) the 9th at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

A Special Meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday the 11th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 14th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

"THE BLACKGUARD" AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A distinguished and representative audience accorded "The Blackguard" an enthusiastic and well merited reception at the premiere at the Royal Opera House on Saturday evening where it remains for one week's run. Undoubtedly "The Blackguard" is the best British Film yet exhibited in this country, and the star Walter Rilla has never given a beeter performance under any other director. From beginning to end the plot is unfolded in an interesting way and is well constructed. The settings lighting and technique generally are comparable to the best that America has given us. Exhibitors realise the importance of showing only the best films but we think the public after seeing "The Blackguard" will realise that many of the best films to-day are British Films and that they are worthy of patronage.

Besides, British films of this high order should stimulate the demand for British goods.

AN EASY WAY TO STOP INDIGESTION!

It is one of the easiest things in the world to get rid of Flatulence, Wind, Heartburn and other forms of Indigestion arising from an excess of acidity in the stomach. Just take half a teaspoonful (or, if you prefer it, two or three tablets) of Bisurated Magnesia, and then confidently await results. Your pain and discomfort will disappear almost instantly because the Bisurated Magnesia neutralises the acid, rendering it powerless to cause harm, and thus you stop your indigestion by getting right down to the root of the trouble. Small wonder it is, therefore, that thousands of grateful sufferers write of "instant relief, immediate cessation of pain, and the wonderfully quick action of Bisurated Magnesia." If you are suffering from any form of Indigestion or Dyspepsia just take a dose of Bisurated Magnesia as directed, and digestive trouble will cease to cause you worry. For your own sake be sure it is Bisurated Magnesia you get. Better look for the trade-mark "Bismag," which, for the protection of the public, is printed on every package of the world's best remedy for Indigestion.

ALLEGED POLICE ATROCITIES IN EAST KHANDESH.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

The public are aware of the alleged torture by the Police in East Khandesh. The Government have refused to institute an independent inquiry as demanded by the non-official Committee. The following questions were asked by Mr. S. S. Dev in the Bombay Legislative Council on February 25:—

ALLEGED TORTURE BY POLICE IN EAST KHANDESH

1. Mr. S. S. Dev (West Khandesh District): Will Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they are aware that in July-August 1925 there were reports of inhuman torture of numerous men and women by the Police on Pachora and Mehunbara side in East Khandesh during the investigation of crimes alleged to have been committed by a gang?

(b) whether they are aware that a non-official committee of inquiry was appointed at Dhulia on 31st August 1925 at a public meeting largely attended, to inquire into the various alarming reports of torture by the Police?

(c) whether they are aware that the committee consists of members of all shades of political opinion?

(d) whether they are aware that about one hundred people from Pachora and Mehunbara side made statements before the Committee, complaining of torture, extortion, ill-treatment, etc., by the Police?

(e) whether they are aware that the committee submitted its reports from time to time to the District Magistrates, West and East Khandesh, giving the names of the persons who made statements before the committee, with a brief summary of the complaints of torture in some cases?

2. (a) Whether they are aware that there was an enquiry by the Sub-divisional Magistrate, W. D., East Khandesh, on the 6th and 7th September in connection with the allegations against the Police in East Khandesh, referred to in question No. 9, and that he examined most of the persons whose names were given to him by the non-official Committee, and that it was an open enquiry?

(b) Whether they are aware that there was a subsequent inquiry by the District Magistrate, East Khandesh, and it was held in camera, at which, however, the Police were allowed to be present?

(c) Whether they are aware that the non-official Committee had expressed its fear that the District Magistrate was incapable of holding an impartial inquiry?

(d) Whether they have received a representation from the Committee expressing its entire dissatisfaction with the nature of the inquiry by the District Magistrate, East Khandesh, and requesting Government to appoint a tribunal consisting of one official of high rank not serving in East Khandesh and two non-officials of recognized position to hold a judicial inquiry into the matter?

(e) Whether the Committee has expressed its opinion that the terrorism that has been practised was for such a long time and on such a vast scale and with such a sense of security that it had a very serious aspect?

(f) What action they propose to take in the matter?

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu:

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu refused to answer the questions on the ground that the matter was *sub-judice* in as much as orders had been passed to prosecute some of the persons who had made complaints to the District Magistrate. Upon this refusal Mr. Dev raised a point of order that the matter could not be considered as *sub-judice* if only orders had been passed. The President ruled that there could be no point of order, Government being at liberty not to answer any questions.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Upon this on 2nd March Mr. Dev presented to the President a written statement of his motion for adjournment and sought the President's consent which was required to be obtained under rule 11 of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules. His motion was to the following effect:—

"That, at Mehunbara and other adjoining places in East Khandesh the Police are alleged to have committed acts of inhuman torture, details of which may be gathered from the printed leaflets distributed to the members, and

That, the Hon. the Home Member when asked several questions relating thereto refused to answer them on the ground that the matter was *sub-judice* inasmuch as orders had been passed to prosecute some of the persons who had made the complaints, and

That, he thus shut out all discussion in the matter, on ground which was not tenable."

The President refused his permission on the ground that the motion was inadmissible as it anticipated a matter which had been already put down for discussion at the Session, inasmuch as there were seven resolutions on the subject on the Agenda for the Session.

Upon this Mr. Dev on 3rd March again wrote back to the President that he was sorry he was not clear. He maintained that the crux of the motion was not the conduct of the Police, but the refusal of the Hon. the Home Member to answer questions relating thereto. He considered it unfair to the House that information on such a matter, which had agitated the whole district of Khandesh, should have been thus shut out. However to make his motion more clear, he redrafted it in the following manner and submitted it to the President for his consent:—

"That on 25th February 1926 at the time of the fourth list of questions during the current Session of the Council, the Honourable the Home Member, when asked several quesions relating to the alleged torture by Police in East Khandesh, refused to answer them on the ground that the matter was *sub-judice*, inasmuch as orders had been passed to prosecute some persons who had made the complaints and that he thus shut out all discussion in the matter on ground which was not tenable."

PRESIDENT UNABLE TO GIVE CONSENT.

On 4th March the President replied to Mr. Dev that he was unable to give his consent as he had been informed that the District Magistrate of East Khandesh had inquired into the complaints of torture made and had taken steps against some of the complainants under Section 476 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, that notices had already been served upon them and the hearing had been fixed for the 5th instant.

There the matter rests for the present. Mr. Dev apprehends the said notices might have been issued after the 25th February on which date he had asked his questions and the Hon. Home Member refused to answer on the ground that orders had been passed. Mr. Dev has given notice to the Secretary of a question inquiring on what dates the notices had been issued and served upon the complainants.

"MORNING POST OF INDIA."

NEW PAPER FOR BOMBAY.

The reports that Sir Victor Sasson, Bart, had engaged Mr. Frederick E. Holsinger, the late Managing Editor of "The Indian Daily Mail" to organise a daily newspaper in India, are confirmed by the registration of "The Amalgamated Press of India, Ltd.," as a private joint stock company with a capital of 50 lakhs of rupees for the publication of newspapers in this country.

PAPER'S NAME.

Mr. F. E. Holsinger is the General Manager of the Company and will be the Editor of the paper which will be published in Bombay. It will be titled "The Morning Post of India". Orders have been placed in Europe for rotary machines and other modern newspaper plant, and a site has been acquired for a building. Mr. Holsinger, who returned recently from Europe, will be proceeding thither again for recruiting staff and making other arrangements. It is understood the newspaper will not commence publication till next year.—A.P.

C. P. TO THROW OUT MINISTERS' SALARIES.

NAGPUR, March 7.

A meeting of the Swarajist Councillors of the C. P. Legislative Council was held this afternoon and it is understood that the policy of dealing with the demands for grants was considered and settled.

The Associated Press understands that the Swarajists feel confident in their ability to throw out the demand for Ministers' salaries.—A. P.

MYSORE LETTER.

THE DEWANSHIP

(From our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, Mar. 3.

It seems practically certain that Mr. Mirza M. Ismail, the Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, is to be the next Dewan and that Sir A. R. Bannerjea, whose ten years' connection with the Mysore administration none need regret, is to be sent away. In Mysore, as in every other Indian State, the post of Dewanship, offers an attractive target for political intrigue, which comes into full play long before it becomes vacant. Mr. Mirza's rise into prominence has been meteoric. Ten or twelve years ago he was nothing in the control of the administration and no one even knew that there was such a person in the employ of the Maharaja. Luck and his own pushfulness, coupled with an amiable disposition and a courtier's manners, have made him almost a dictator of Mysore politics. As Huzur Secretary, and lately as Private Secretary, Mr. Mirza gained the fullest confidence of His Highness, with the result that now there is no administrative act of any importance which has not the impress of his interference. There is a popular belief that Sir A. R. Banerjea is only Dewan 'de jure' and that the 'de facto' Dewan is no other than this favoured son of fortune.

PROTEST AGAINST STAMP ACT AMENDMENT.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (place will be announced hereafter) to protest strongly against the introduction in Bombay Council by Government of the Bill to further amend the Indian Stamp Act 1899. Mr. J. B. Petit will preside. The following resolutions will be placed before the meeting.

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay emphatically protests against the Bill to further amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, which Government have introduced in the Council with a view to levy taxation in the form of a Stamp duty on transfers of property in the City of Bombay and appeals to the members of the Council to reject the Bill.

This meeting is further of opinion that the principle of taxation Bombay for the benefit of the provincial revenues is most objectionable and is likely to lead to territorial divisions and jealousies and ought not be countenanced by any responsible public body.

The requestion is signed by among others. Messrs. H. P. Mody, Meyer Nissim, K. F. Nariman, J. B. Petit, Husseinbhoy Laljee, Mian Haji Mohmed Haji M. Chotani, H. E. H. Oosman Poonawala Punjabhai Thakersey, L. K. Tairsee, S. D. Navalkar, Fazal I. Rahimtoolah, B. N. Motiwala, Lalji Dongersee Kallianji Karamsee, Lowjee Moghji.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SWARAJISTS ABSENT THEMSELVES.

TO WALK OUT TODAY.

On Monday in accordance with the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, the Swarajist members refrained from attending the Council meeting. In consequence the House looked very empty. The feeling of emptiness was increased as the Sind Moslems also did not put in their appearance at the commencement of the proceedings. The Swaraj Party in Bombay is awaiting the result of the debate in the Assembly and will be entirely guided by the mandate from Delhi. Yesterday, except Mr. M. D. Karki from Kanara not a single Swarajist was sitting in the Council Hall, although the associates of the Swarajist Party did take part in the proceedings. The reason of their not making a spectacular demnstration on the floor of the House is simple. They do not know what the all-India leaders at Delhi are doing or saying there. At Delhi the Swarajists would go out only after the debate on the demand for a grant for the Viceregal Executive Council was over and the Government was defeated with the help of those members who possess some kind of stamina. That debate might last throughout Monday, and the result might only be known at the end of the day. Therefore, it was that the Swarajists refrained from taking any move which might appeal to the imagination of the people. But it was the intention of the Swarajists to come in a body to the Council Hall on Tuesday, by which time Mr. Nehru would be able to communicate his instructions to all provincial centres throughout India. On Tuesday, that is, today, it is their intention to attend the Council as usual and then walk out in a body and thus make a gesture in sympathy with the move of the Swarajists all over the country. Of course, on Tuesday all the dirty linen in connection with the Back Bay Scandal would be washed on the floor of the House, and many of the members who have made an exhaustive study of the subject are anxious to take part in the debate. But since the whole party, all over the country is coming out, the members think they would be playing false to themselves, and would be disobeying the Party mandate if they take part in any manner, however important the question might be to the country. Once it is decided that no part should be taken, that order from headquarters will be obeyed, though the more moderate-minded of the members think that any non-co-operation at this stage will be foolish and suicidal since the very first principle of the Swaraj Party is consistent and persistent obstruction in the Council.

A TELEGRAM TO DELHI.

The President of the Party has sent a wire to the General Secretary, All-India Swarajya Party, to explain some points which, he thinks, were vague in the resolution passed by them, and upon receipt of it further action in accordance with the All-India Swaraj Party's resolution will be decided on by the Party. The Bombay Council Swaraj Party will meet on Tuesday noon.

In the meantime the Swaraj Party has passed a resolution thanking the Associates of the Party for their unstinted co-operation with the Party and allowing them to take part in the debates in the Council, if they so desired.

GRANTS FOR HEALTH.

The Legislative Council resumed its sitting on Monday, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

After question time Mr. S. S. Dev moved that the sum of Rs. 5,000 provided for the Health section at the Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Poona in 1926 be omitted.

The motion was rejected after some discussion.

Mr. H. B. Shivadasani moved that an item of Rs. 59,200 for five Assistant Directors of Public Health be deleted, as no real benefit was derived by the people from these appointments, and the death-rate in the villages had not improved.

Sir G. M. H. Hidayatulla said Government were giving local bodies grants to the extent of two-thirds of their salaries and one-third the salary of Health Inspectors. Since local bodies had not taken advantage of these offers, Government had appointed a Committee, on which several presidents of local bodies had sat and Government were considering the recommendations of that Committee. In the meantime he was opposed to the abolition of these important posts, as there the rural areas would be deprived of their advice.

AN OLD LEGACY.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye said these posts were an old legacy when it was stated that both Europeans and Indians should be paid the same salary, and now that the whole personnel was Indianised he thought the officers should be paid the Indian scale of salary. They were obviously inspecting and supervising officers, and one of their most important duties was in connection with fairs which were usually accompanied by serious epidemics. He thought the services of these officers could be utilised for the purpose of rousing the local bodies towards greater sanitary activities.

The motion was thrown out, 6 members voting for it and 43 against.

Mr. A. M. K. Delhavi made a demand for Rs. 25,29,000 for Agriculture.

CO-OPERATION AMONG SIND MUSLIMS.

Mr. M. D. Karki moved the deletion of Rs. 7,172 for an officer to foster the growth of co-operation among Mahomedans in Sind, where there economic condition was poor. A special officer was going to be appointed for propaganda purposes.

Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi said the co-operative movement had made much progress among all classes and communities except among Moslems, for whose economic welfare it was necessary to encourage this movement. While he objected to co-operative societies on communal lines, he thought propaganda was essential for attaining their object.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

Mr. S. S. Dev moved the omission of Rs. 50,000 provided for an annual agricultural show at Poona. It was stated by Government that the show had met with ready response from Ruling Chiefs, Sardars, etc., in the Deccan. The first show would be held in Poona in September 1926. The cost was estimated at Rs. 85,000. and the balance would be raised by public subscription.

Mr. Dev said it was proposed to make the function an annual one and it was not known whether it would be held at Poona or at different places. If it were to be held at Poona only once, and then Government were to await its result, he could not have objected to it.

Mr. A. M. K. Dehalvi said the Committee appointed by Government had decided that if this show were a success then it would be held at different places and not at Poona only. It was going to be a non-official affair and its success would decide whether they should hold it annually.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

PROTEST AGAINST COTTON TRANSPORTATION ACT.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani moved the reduction of the estimates by Re. 1. He complained against the Cotton Transportation Act and said that for keeping up the quality of cotton zones were morfed. He had no objection to any number of zones being formed, but he objected to restrictions being placed on the free transport of cotton from one part of Surat District to another. Three zones were formed in Surat and Government stated that licenses would be given freely for transportation of cotton. A promise was given that no restrictions would be placed on the roads, in the form of *nakas*, and when the speaker asked for a written undertaking to that effect the Minister told the speaker to trust to his promise. But nothing had been done to fulfil the Minister's solemn promise and he was ashamed that the solemn undertaking given by an Indian Minister had not been carried out. The Act had put the poor cultivator at the mercy of the ginning and pressing combine in Surat which had increased its charges for pressing cotton more than three times. He hoped the Minister would give an undertaking to fulfil his promise as the quality of cotton had much improved.

Mr. A. M. Dehalvi said he had the interests of the rural districts as much at heart as the member himself, since most of the cultivators were Moslems. The Act was necessary to keep up the purity of cotton, and Mr. Shivdasani himself wanted the Act. The quality of cotton had much improved since the Act was introduced.

If the restrictions were removed the quality of cotton would go down, and he repudiated the suggestion that a promise was made in the terms of Mr. Shivdasani's statement. He was willing to facilitate transport but not in the way suggested by the member.

Mr. W. G. Mckee opposed the motion.

Mr. G. I. Patel said in the interest of the cultivator and everybody else it was essential that the quality of the cotton should be preserved.

Rao Saheb Dadabhai also spoke, but could not be heard.

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper said less than 2 per cent. of the expenditure was for the agriculturist, as out of an income of 15 crores only 27 lakhs were spent on that department ,and he complained it was too meagre.

Mr. Shivdasani said it was most disgraceful and shameful that an Indian Minister should fail to fulfil his promises given in the presence of so many members of Government. He was not opposed to the Act itself, but he wanted the licensing system to go.

Mr. Dehalvi said the licensing system was a check against the mixing of inferior cotton with good cotton, and even Baroda and other States had placed such restrictions on adulteration.

The motion was thrown out and the total demand was granted.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m to-day.

THE "BUNCH OF KEYS" CO.

Bombay theatre-goers will welcome the visit of the 'Bunch of Keys" Company at the Excesstor Theatre this week-end. Their season commences on Saturday next at 9-30 p.m. Eddi Garr, perhaps better known as Dan Clifford of the Bandman Opera Coy., is responsible for the production and humour; who is amiably assisted by Billy Bray. Grant Maclean is a fine baritone; he is especially delightful in duets with Miss Enid Marshall, whose voice is as sweet a she is charming. Miss Dore Desnaux speciality dancer, not only in classical but national dances. She is a wonderful toe-dancer. Miss Dorothy Wrenn, "Jo," is the pianists, whose accompaniment surpasses most concert parties; her solos are well-rendered and she deserves the applause she receives. Miss Stella Esdaile is a very versatile and clever artists. She is particularly good in mimiery and is full of vivacity and humour; in the former, her impressions of Norah Bleney and Violet Lorraine are well worth seeing, they are indeed very clever. Miss Dorothy Wick is another good versatile artiste who helps in making the "Bunch" and very bright and happy show. Mr. Leon H. Yaymen, is the business manager for the Company. Many will remember him with the late Bandman Comedy and Opera Companies. The Company, generally, are a happy, clever, and versatile "octette." The sketches, and concerted items in each programme are perhaps the brightest and snappiest that Bombay has yet witnessed.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

8th March, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	18.72
To-day's Opening Rate	18.60
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	18.63
Difference	—9

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

8th March. 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.33
To-day's Opening Rate	9.38
Difference	.+5
To-day's Closing Rate	9.26
Difference	—.7

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 355-0-0
Sowri Closed	Rs. 354-8-0

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

B. B & C. I. AND CUSTOMS A WIN.

Two matches were played on Monday. In the opening game the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Headquarters team defeated the Callina Association by four goals. The other match was more one-sided and resulted in an easy victory for the Customs by nine goals, Parel Sporting failing to score.

"THE PUPPETS"

A LIVELY SHOW AT THE EXCELSIOR

The Puppets of 1926 excelled themselves in a rollicking programme on Monday night. Fun was the pass word and every member of the company contributed a share to the success of the evening. Leonard Neville, of course, was the great disburser of humour, and the audience could not refrain from mirth when they looked at him, nor did they want to. He floundered about the stage and scattered his wit in that idiotic way of his which has made him such a favourite.

Olla Bradley was at the height of her form and had to give several encores. Ivy Ward fitted in well in the sketches with Leonard Neville and served as an inspiration for his original remarks. "Oh! don't lay it there," took the audience by surprise.

There were many other novel attractions besides. Will Bishop proved an attraction in his grotesque golliwog dance, while the Mayfair Four, June Wyndham, Nuriel Bateman, Jose Harold and Wyn Taylor, were as clever as ever with their dancing. What was perhaps the surprise of the evening was the singing of Wyn Taylor, and she really deserved her encore. It would be superfluous to eulogise Lesli Romney at the piano. Sufficient is it to say that he was himself.

The programme was very well made up with a refreshing charge of variety which did not fail to keep the audience in a good humour. If you want to laugh, see the Puppets.

ARRESTED UONSSPICION

Bhikaji Shivram was going along Bazar Gate Street on Saturday when he was arrested by a policeman in suspicion. Two currency notes of Rs. 100 each were alleged to have been found on his person.

Put up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Salaskar applied for a remand of the accused. The remand was granted.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1926

THE MILITARY OCTOPUS.

Now that the Swarajists and those who sympathise with them have decided to walk out in protest from the Assembly which has been treated so contumaciously by the Government on the cardinal question of the Reforms, the blind steam-roller of the bureaucracy will have an easy time of it in voting grants which there will be nobody in the Legislature to criticise or condemn. Of course the henchmen and apologists of the Government will make an excellent case in exaggerating the woes of a country whose chosen representatives have lost all patience and refused to walk into the trap of official manoeuvring regarding the nation's finances. It does not suit the spokesman of the bureaucracy that, as it is under their precious reformed constitution the nation's representatives have no chance of having their say in the most important items of the public expenditure in the country. The military octopus is fastened, for example, irrespective of the wishes of the people's representatives, or the needs of the country; and it would have made not the slightest difference to the burdens the Indian tax-payer is forced to bear whether or not the legislators had stayed in their places and pocketed the affront Lord Reading's Government has specialised in offering to the people of India. Leaving aside, however, the debits and credits of the main political controversy for a moment, and examining on its merits the military budget of India as presented and explained in the Assembly, we wonder what the official spokesmen must be thinking of the intelligence and understanding of their critics when they, the chiefs of the bureaucracy, brazen out the most obvious camouflage with such stupendous assurance. The Finance Member has taken credit for a steady reduction in the net military charges, which are represented to have fallen from 87.4 crores in 1920-21 to 54.88 crores in 1926-27 budget estimates. Is this reduction real, lasting and adequate? In answer to this question of questions, the Finance Member and the Commander-in-Chief harp on the old, old tag, and assert that they have carried the retrenchment the farthest point they could possibly do. The Commander-in-Chief is so explicit and comprehensive, in his attempt to indicate the limits upto which His Excellency considers retrenchment in the military burdens possible and permissible, that we may as well whistle for the moon as hope to effect substantial reduction in conformity with the needs and ability of this country. "I am personally looking round in all directions for further economies", His Excellency gravely assures the Indian public, and adds at the same time, "but you will realise that I should be failing in my duty if I ever recommended such economies at the risk of the safety of India or at the expense of the contentment, well-being, efficiency and good health of our men". He would have to be a particularly stone-headed soldier who was unable to support the present burdens and their indefinite increase under any one of these plentiful comprehensive excuses!

Both the Commander-in-Chief and the Finance Member have really no effective reply to the main criticism against the present position of the military budget. They have done nothing to give effect to the standard of military expenditure considered to be reasonable for India by their own Committee of Retrenchment, viz, Rs. 50 crores per annum. For our part we do not at all accept and have never endorsed this figure as the proper burden for India, and India only. We think the interests of Indian national defence taken absolutely, apart from the British imperial necessities, can be adequately and satisfactorily provided for, on land as well as on sea, by a total net expenditure well within 40 crores, whereas to-day we have absolutely no defence on the seaward side; and the land forces are organised and maintained in such a manner as to give the maximum of burden with the minimum of utility! Taking, however, even the inflated Inchcape figures as a guide and a standard, what have they done? How do they justify the inability to attain to it after four years? The only explanation vouchsafed by the bosses of our bureaucracy is that the Inchcape Committee counted on a fall of prices which has not occurred and that they aimed at further reductions of troops, which they themselves of course could not detail. Neither of these eventualities, the Commander-in-Chief informs us, has occurred. Will no one ask him: Who is to blame for these conditions not being fulfilled, assuming they really were intended as conditions by the Inchcape Committee? If the prices have not fallen quite as low as they might have done, is not the exchange policy of his colleague, the Finance Member, responsible in a large measure for it? And must the Indian tax-payer be burdened,—must Government depart from their implied pledges,—because it suits the Finance Member to preach his new gospel of stability of prices and maintain them artificially? And as for the reduction in troops, why have they not accepted the Inchcape standard? Government spokesmen are further unable to answer the criticism of those who remind them of the Brussels conference, and demand that the total expenditure on defence should not exceed 20 per cent. of the net resources of a country, except by juggling with the mysteries of Federal Finance. But surely they cannot be oblivious of the fact that even the United States is a federation; and when they consider the proportion of Defence Expenditure in that country, which is less than 20 per cent., or in any other federation, they do not juggle with the divided resources and obligations of such countries! The task of defence is necessarily a task for the Central Government; and naturally, the proportion meant is the proportion of the Central Government expenditure not the combined expenditure of the Central and Provincial Governments put together!

Apart from these main criticisms on principle, even the details of the reduction actually represented as having been effected are by no means satisfactory. The budget estimates for next year show a reduction on paper of 140 lakhs as compared with the revised estimates of the current year. But, as the explanatory memorandum of the Financial Secretary says: "No material changes in the organisation of the Army are proposed, but the estimate takes into account the withdrawal of the Third British Cavalry regiment, the last of the specific reductions in establishment which was recommended by the Retrenchment Committee. It also allows for certain reductions in expenditure consequent on the withdrawals of certain detachments from the Persian Gulf and the connected disbandonment of an Indian infantry battalion in India. . . . . The largest items which contribute to the reduction in the estimates for the ensuing year are the saving of one crore in gratuities to demobilised officers and of Rs. 37 lakhs in pensionary liabilities." This is not an achievement which can entitle the authorities to special credit for specific effort at retrenchment and for our part we refuse to consider that even in detail the budget is as satisfactory as its sponsors have pretended it to be. On the contrary, we cannot forget that it has to be inflated by the passage allowances and increments in pay that follow from the Lee Loot (40 lakhs in the military budget) writ large in every department's expenditure. Besides, the present saving, such as it is, is assisted by the high exchange that saves on a War Office charge of over 9 1|2 million sterling, nearly 1 1|2 crore of rupees, which will vanish in thin air if the exchange rate of the rupee again reverts to the old pre-war ratio. Altogether, then, considered strictly on its merits, the military budget presented by the Government of India is as unsatisfactory as it possibly could be, and leaves no hope that the advisers of the Government have learnt or could learn any lessons in public economy any more than in politics.

KINDERGARTEN CONSTITUTIONALISM.

The Swarajists in the Council of State and the Assembly have repudiated their mock-functions by walking out and it is fairly certain that in a few days the Executive and the pro-official party will be able to conduct their business in happy companionship. If the Swarajists are wise, they will immediately start their campaign not only for success in the next election but also for the purpose of implementing their policy by mass-agitation. If the capture of a majority is their sole aim, their propaganda must fall flat as a pan-cake and their present differences with the Independents can be proved to be something more than a thing of tactics, only by their determination to put work in the country above the expediencies of election. They are to be complimented on their decision to observe the first part of the Cawnpore resolutions, but real congratulations should be reserved for the time when they have made agitation in the country as something more than party-ladder.

The exit of the Swarajists leaves in the Assembly a bedraggled rump of Independents and non-descripts to represent non-official opposition. We imagine they will again figure in the September session and with the tactical co-operation of the Government earn a laurel or two of victory to flaunt before the public and to establish the prudence of "working the Reforms for all it is worth". The public will, however, see through collusive ruse, even as they now detect the falsity of Mr. Jinnah's analogy of Parliament. Mr. Jinnah says that one bold act of rejection will establish the case in parity with Parliamentary censure. In democratic countries the rejection of one vital grant implies the resignation of the Executive. Mr. Jinnah belongs to the straitest sect of formalists and he is content with the emulation of pseudo-Parliamentary practice. If one act of censure is not enough, the right course would be to heap censure upon censure and to use the method as a weapon of agitation. The object of throwing out one grant is to Mr. Jinnah the observance of Parliamentary practice, but the measure is incomplete without its Parliamentary sequel. Mr. Jinnah says:—"We also did not subscribe to the doctrine of refusal of supplies before the redress of grievances for the simple reason that in the present state of governmental machinery it means nothing but a revolution to overthrow a Government which we cannot turn out by a Parliamentary vote under the narrow constitution." And Mr. Jinnah would not precipitate a revolution. Now we can dismiss the horrors of revolution as we do not have even the power of reform. The only way is to exploit every opportunity for agitation, which far more than Parliamentary mimicry, will produce results. The Independents are welcome to play at Parliament and to avert red revolution. The Swarajists should in their absence outside go ahead with their campaign while their colleagues in the Councils keep thriving on kindergarten—constitutionalism.

"THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT."

(BY M. KRISHNA).

Well-groomed, well-polished, cosy, cheerful faces, beaming with official dignity and self-esteem,—that is what one sees on the Government benches. Here are the spokesmen of the Government; and the air of incredible indifference about them makes one very suspicious of this experimental democracy. They seem to feel their strength, their power to flout the majority decisions of their opponents; and they make a free use of their official license in putting off inconvenient questions with such phrases as "we are not in a position", "we have no information", etc., etc.

The Golden Rule.

To the right and back of this official group are the nominated Indian and European members. With the exception of two or three Indians and many Europeans this group strictly observes the golden rule of silence. I have counted a dozen of these worthies, the patient, passive supporters of Government. I have hoped long to taste the music of their speech, but, alas, they are wiser than me, and for the matter of that, than the President himself. Whenever I looked in their direction I was reminded of my visit to a museum. But, unlike the statues I had seen there, there were indeed times when life and motion were visible in them. Whenever there was a call for a division their immobile features became animated, and they moved in unbroken dignity to the 'left' or to the 'right', as the case may be, but always behind the Government members. I do not, however, wish to deprive them of that wonderful faculty of man called—"laughter." Some of them are certainly capable of laughing, and this capacity oozes out in suppressed chuckles when a nationalist member speaks of Swaraj or complains of official tyranny. One has a right to wonder if these gentlemen are not there merely to vote with the Government. Indeed that is what one feels after seeing them in action!

The silence of these members does not however, make the House dull and insipid. The elected members of the Assembly supply more than the necessary amount of noise and warmth. Intemperate vociferations, empty rhetoric, superfluous exhibitions of worthless sentimentalism, injudicious outpourings of vituperation, these and variations of these may, not infrequently, be observed on this side of the House. There are, no doubt, a few brilliant, gifted and steady speakers on this side, and they will do justice to the cause they espouse as well as bring credit to the party they belong. But one cannot view without regret the almost pathetic phenomenon of honourable members reading out their written speeches. The fruitlessness and superfluity of such performances are borne out by the small size of the audience on such occasions. An observer may here be faced with a problem:—What is the object of these reading tests? Would it be the very improbable aspiration of the speaker to see his speech printed in the official report and quoted in the public press? One wonders! One thing at any rate is certain, that is, except for the numerical support of the speaker, his speech seldom influences the discussion itself.

Mr. Jinnah.

Then there are speakers who are in a perpetual heat. They cannot make their cause intelligible without making a bonfire of propriety. Of course, allowance should be made for the exercise of oratory and declamation, but one may doubt if they are of much use in the Assmebly where the members are pre-determined as to their policy and conduct. Hard words (and one may add mere denunciation) will not cut the ice. Cool, deliberate, reasoned, and, if one may add, properly seasoned stuff should be served in the House. That does not mean one should be servile and cringing and wanting in courage to call a spade a spade. What one would expect is silent, unostentatious, solid work. Speeches of course, are necessary, but only up to what is absolutely necessary. We shall turn out more work if we exercise our lungs less!

Now I think there is one man in the Assembly who possesses the requisites of a successful speaker. His tone is well-tempered, his words are select and considered, his arguments sensible and not unoften convincing. But alas, his manner, or rather his mannerism, is unbearable. Those who had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Jinnah in action in the Assembly will bear me out on this point. There is such an air of unreality and supercillious refinement, and such unambiguous indications of snobbery in him, that watching him at work one does not feel very happy His dramatic gestures, laboured tone, picturesque pose and diluted humour are 'par excellence,' and leave him without a second. But he becomes slightly reprehensible when he tosses contemptuous jeers and ironical gibes at his less cultivated colleagues.

Capitalist Sympathies.

The position of the elected non-officials is not altogether happy. As a rule, except in the case of the front-most benches the elected representatives are not taken seriously by the Government. Honourable members themselves feel it, and one of them actually said so. That they do not receive the regard and consideration they ought to, is evident from what transpires in the House. They are conscious of their helplessness, their impotence; and that accounts for the heat and bitterness of their speech. There is a sense of outraged dignity and disappointment, and an acute feeling of shame of being played out by the bureaucrats. The cause of all this may justly be shifted to the Government side, but one cannot help observing certain definite evils in the ranks of the elected members. I mean the representation of class interests. I was much disconcerted at the prospect of a democracy, shaped and run by these gentlemen. More than once I was alarmed at the fate of the poor working classes of this country in case power fell into the hands of these Indian plutocrats. Even in this stage of 'experiment' the capitalist pull is so strong. Many a good measure calculated to benefit the poor toiling millions of this country has been lost, merely because the flunkeys of capitalism found it in their interest to oppose it. When the question of helping the poor workers came all differences between Government and the capitalists vanished. There stood before the tiny group of Labour friends the stolid array of white bureaucrats and brown plutocrats. That was, indeed, a sad experience. Swaraj or self-government, without freedom and justice to the workers, is hardly welcome. The only difference then will be a change of hands.

TRIFLES.

Interviewed on the attitude of Independents in the Assembly, a news-editor remarked: "I wish the whole bang lot walked out of the Assembly and Councils. The reform-councils do the country no good, while they belch out speeches galore to the annoyance of news-editors. Let them all walk out."

* * *

Polish farmers are allowed to pay their taxes in produce. A young poet whom I know is fascinated with the idea. "Why not try the thing in India" he says. He is quite prepared to pay his taxes in poetical produce.

* * *

And he won't stint. "I shall be generous", he confided to me "and add to the present produce all my previous rejected manuscripts. After all where's the harm? Instead of lying in my drawers they will be lying at the income-tax office".

* * *

The "Puppets of 1926" are going strong at the Excelsior. Bombay in particular, and India in general, did not need any reminder as to who the puppets of the current year are. However, to-day's events at Delhi will make it quite clear.

* * *

"Typographical errors", said the late W. D. Howells, "are always amusing. When I was a boy working in my father's printing office, I once made a good typographical error. He had written, "The showers, last week, though copious, were not sufficient for the millmen". I set it up *'milkmen'*."

PATTAWALAS, PEONS—PATIENCE!

In the coming Irwin Age of Agricultural Implements and Patience, Pattawalas and Peons, and Hamals and menials of every-kind in the employ of the Ma-Bap Sarkar must be the first persons to practise it. Loyalty demands that, considering that they serve on colossal salaries like fifteen or twenty or thirty rupees a month! Mind you, if they had been members of the Covenanted Services that would be quite another thing. The higher you are placed, the less patience is expected of you. The Covenanted Services showed so little patience and grumbled so much, and some of them were in such a determind mood of discontent and threatened to resign that they got the Lee Loot. But then they were not Pattawalas and Peons.

* * *

I now understand why the poor are always told to be meek and gentle and, I suppose, patient. Their case, when they ask for a rise in wages, or—how horrid!—when they actually think of combining together for a concerted action—say like a strike, appears so intricate a problem that it requires, of course, careful consideration. Sympathy they always get. But about getting the coin—well, you see, they are not the kind of people for whom Lee Commissions are appointed.

* * *

The Government of Bombay have the knack of being in the fashion. In the age when Patience, and Patience and yet again Patience is preached by the new Viceroy, they are sure to pass on the good advice, of course, to *others*. Mr. Bole had managed to get a resolution passed in the last session of the local Legislature recommending more humane treatment of the Pattawalas in the matter of salaries. Mr. Navle now asks in the present session—What about it? Have Government cared to act up to the accepted recommendations? Answer—"the question is being considered by Government." As regards bonus for overtime work to the peons attached to the office of the Legislative Council—the idea is preposterous! "The practice of granting extra remuneration is considered by Government to be objectionable!" Naturally—Peons are not members of the Covenanted Services, are they?

LAX

Notes of the Day.

Smug Self-Sufficiency.

General Primo de Rivera would evidently like to compete with the present dictator of Greece as the Lesser Mussolini in Europe but he has not the grit and the Moroccan adventure has considerably shaken the faith of the Spanish people in his military power and capacity for leadership. But the Spanish Premier is unabashed and unrepentant and announces that in the interest of peace and progress, he is going to busy himself with "the destruction of the revolt led by Abdel Kerim." He is good enough to mention, very likely with the happening of last year in his mind, that the loyal co-operation of France is needed for this enterprise. But though in war-like mood, his great desire is to strive for world-peace. Spain will be, in his opinion, "the Knight of world-peace," and he is desirous of obtaining for her, with this laudable object in view, a permanent seat on the League Council. To him the thing is not at all difficult. Just a "moderate amplification" of the Council, and it is done. There are many other nations, however, who want the same, "moderate amplification" and the result is that tribulous times are ahead for the League of Nations.

A Stimulating Example.

What is the significance of Monday, March 8, to us in our struggle for constitutional freedom which consists just at present, so far as the Provincial Legislatures are concerned, in making dyarchy impossible. The Cawnpore Congress gave a very practical mandate to the real representatives of the people in the Central and the Provincial Legislatures, when it enjoined upon them to leave them at a particular juncture. The schedule time was to be decided after every effort to make the Government listen to reason and meet the national demand embodied in the Assembly resolutions of 1924 and 1925 in a spirit of Co-operation and sympathy had been made without avail. The All-India Congress Committee has now decided that such a time has come and it is the duty of all Congress bodies to hold meetings in every centre of work and explain to the people the significance of the step taken by the Swaraj Party. The Secretary, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, has circularised all Congress organisations to that effect, and this stimulating example ought to be followed in every other province.

Their Friend.

Does Lord Lytton really imagine that he can reconcile the youth of this country and the younger generation in Bengal in particular to the policy of taking away from amongst them for indefinite detention the brightest and most patriotic from their ranks by showering upon them mellifluous utterances in which his friendship, his sympathy, his understanding, his love and many other of his amiable sentiments are expressed in strinking phrases? In the course of the address he gave on the occasion of his being made an honorary life member of the Muslim Union at Dacca he waxed communicative and eloquent regarding his sympathy with and interest in Indian youth. It is interesting to know that he has had the advantage of meeting such a fine type of Indian Nationalist as Mr. Subash Bose before. It is very intriguing to read that he has talked with "the most extreme of younger politicians" and has never yet found one "who wanted anything for India which he did not also want." When that is so, is it not really wonderful that the measure of his sympathy shrinks so very much when Bengal demands from him that Subash Bose and his co-sufferers shall be brought to trial in a court of law?

The Same Story.

In the Provincial Councils it is the same sorry tale everywhere of nation-building departments being starved while those who enjoy the Lee Loot take care that Reserved subjects retain a fat slice out of the revenues. In the C. P. Legislative Council, so disgusted are the popular representatives with the working of Dyarchy that after the budget was introduced there was no desire at all for a time to initiate any criticism of its proposals, and a member thought it expedient to move the adjournment of the House. This would have been a far more sensible course than whiling away time in stony silence. But his proposal for an adjournment moved a few communicative souls to impart to the House their thoughts on the budget. They were not cheerful thoughts. They complained that compulsory primary education, agriculture, medicine, commerce and industry were neglected. It is the same lament everywhere and unless at the next elections the people take care to send such an overwhelming majority of Swarajists that Dyarchy will be bound to cease, the lament will have to continue.

Delhi Decorations.

Mr. Rahamin's evasions will not help him. He notices, he suggests, "several misstatements" made by us on Saturday. What precisely are those "misstatements?" The statements cited in the article were offered by him not in a private drawing room, but in public speeches and a press interview. He has not as yet specifically contradicted any of these statements. Did he actually make those statements or did he not? The statements are, clearly, of a very serious character. The sweeping aside of the claims of Indian artists is not one of those things which the public could be persuaded to regard as a happy pastime between the authorities and their beneficiaries. We are not at all interested in making any statement "on behalf" of Mr. Rahamin. Nor are we frightened by the "fiats" of the New Capital Committee. Neither the New Capital Committee nor Mr. Rahamin could, however, expect to escape the consequences of their irresponsible actions. We have no intention, we may assure them, of leaving the future of Indian art for their convenient manipulation. The public has been, hitherto, sufficiently deluded. The time for fairy tales, for imaginary miracles by experts certified in London, has gone. We demand truth and fair play. And we shall continue to make the demand.

MR. PATEL'S DRAMATIC ACTION.

FRANCE ASTONISHED

NEWS OF BRIAND'S FALL

POINCARE LIKLY TO BE PREMIER.

LONDON, March 7.

Paris.—With the exception of the "Petit Journal" which claims it foresaw that M. Briand would stumble over the unpopular Payments Tax, the morning newspapers confess that the crisis took France by surprise.

It is the topic of comment though a misgiving is felt that France's case at Geneva will lose much of its strength now that M. Briand is gone and consequently Poland's chances of securing a permanent seat on the Council have receded proportionally.

While feeling is strong that M. Briand will resume the Premiership it is practically unanimous that he will remain as Foreign Minister. It is noteworthy, "The Matin" says, that M. Poincare's name is being canvassed in the Senate in connection with the Premiership.—Reuter.

CAILLAUX'S CHANCE.

LONDON, March 7.

Paris.—The opinion is generally expressed here that M. Briand will remain as Foreign Minister and his resignation of the Premiership does not disqualify him in negotiating an amicable question of problems arising from Germany's entry into the League.

Two names most canvassed for the Premiership are M. Caillaux and M. Raoul Peret, ex-President of the Chamber. It is alleged that M. Caillaux is prepared to form a Cabinet and has a list of Ministers in his pocket. But the real difficulty is not to find a Premier but to find a majority in the Chamber. No stable Left majority can be obtained without the Radicals who, like the Socialists, have seceded from the Left block, but whose party doctrines do not incline them to coalesce with the Right.

EFFECT ON FINANCE POSITION.

Meanwhile, the dissolution of the Chamber looms in the background as the last resort, but delay involved in the general election will be most detrimental to France's financial position.—Reuter.

HOW GERMAN DELEGATES RECEIVED NEWS.

LONDON, March 7.

Geneva.—The German delegation to the League arrived here last evening and 24 members of the delegation occupy 55 rooms in a hotel close to the Assembly hall.

Dr. Luther and Dr. Stresemann were surprised to hear the fall of M. Briand's Cabinet when their flower-bedecked train arrived at Darmstadt. Dr. Luther announced the news to a crowd of journalists at Bale who at first thought he was joking, one of them asking whether M. Briand was hurt by a fall. Many members of the German League of Nations' Association and also some members of the Swedish and Polish Delegations travelled by the same train.—Reuter.

OBSCURE POSITION.

LONDON, March 8.

Papers are baffled by the present obscure position as a result of French crisis the ultimate consequences of which only the future can unveil and the lack of any developments at the week-end at Paris and Geneva—at any rate on the surface—has produced nothing, with which to enliven the abstruse arguments on France's economic, political and psychological plight. Meanwhile, it is felt that the legal complexities of the French delegation's position loom as an alarming shadow over the bright hope centred on Geneva.—Reuter's Special.

"TIMES'" SEARCHING ANALYSIS.

LONDON, March 8.

The far-reaching effects of the French financial crisis which it describes as grave indeed are subjected to a searching analysis in the "Times" leader which expresses the opinion that one of the chief obstacles to European reconstruction is the unsolved French financial problem. This domestic problem is of a character so intimate so vital and fundamental that the position of France in Europe and the exact part she will henceforth play in the international affairs depend largely on its radical solution. The treasury is nearly empty after months of agitated discussion and no provision is made to cover the increasing deficit and put the finances on a sound basis. With the prospect of the situation growing worse many bewildered minds of France art beginning to play with the idea of desperate remedies.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The "Daily Express" Jerusalem correspondent understands that Governor Plumer has finally signed two million sterling concession authorising the Russian engineer Rutenburg, to utilise the Jordan waters for Hydro-electric and irrigation purposes.—Reuters.

NEW CZAR.

RUSSIAN MONARCHISTS' MOVE.

CHOICE BETWEEN CYRIL AND NICOLAI.

LONDON, March 7.

Berlin.—A secret conclave of Monarchists of Russia and Central Europe opened at Munich on the 6th March according to "The Taeglicherundschau" though the topics that are being discussed have not been revealed. The Russians who arrived from London and Paris have been included as representatives of Grand Duke Cyril, Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovana and Nicolai. They conferred last evening with German Monarchists and the meeting was adjourned till Sunday for the arrival of the Hungarian Monarchists including Count Andrassy.

It was further stated at the meeting that Grand Duke Cyril and ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht had planned for the end of March while some 200 Russian Monarchists would foregather at Paris in the beginning of April to elect as new Czar either Cyril or Nicolai.—Reuter.

DR. BESANT AS RESPONSIVIST

HOME RULE LEAGUES TO JOIN IN BODY

POONA, March 8.

Dr. Besant has joined the Responsive Cooperation Party as a member along with her secretary after paying subscription and signing the party manifesto subject to her continuing as a member of the National Home Rule League. The whole League also will join as an organisation.—A. P.

TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION.

HUNDRED GRAVES BLOWN UP.

LONDON, March 8.

Paris.—Some hundred graves of British dead at the Thiepval cemetery were blown up by a remarkable accident. Navies who were roadmaking nearby revealed a wire running through the soil which was hauled up to free it.

The result was a tremendous explosion. Masses of earth in the cemetery were hurled into the air leaving a huge crater. It appears that the wire was the part of a detonating apparatus, which had not exploded, of a German mine.—Reuter.

A SECRET CONFERENCE.

LEAGUE DELEGATES' CONVERSATIONS.

LONDON, March 7.

Geneva.—Conversations between Sir A. Chamberlain, M. Briand, M. Scialoja, Dr. Luther, Dr. Stresemann and M. Vandervelde were held at Sir A. Chamberlain's room in the hotel. They began at three this afternoon and broke up at 6.30 in the evening.

The Conference was most secret and there was tense excitement among those who were waiting for the news.—Reuter.

FRANK TALK WITH DELEGATES.

LONDON, March 7.

Geneva.—Prior to the League meeting the representatives of the countries which met at Locarno to negotiate the Rhineland Pact met to exchange views on the questions on the agenda.

Communiques issued after the meeting stated that no difficulty was experienced in making clear their reciprocal positions and added that this first exchange of views would be followed by fresh conversations. Sir A. Chamberlain subsequently stated: "We had a free, full and frank talk as at Locarno and covered the whole ground, but could not find immediately a solution of all our troubles. Nothing could be decided to-day as we could bound nobody but ourselves. Doubtless before we next meet for further exchange of views we shall find some method of settling our troubles. But we have not done so yet. We have declared up some of the misapprehensions and suspicions."

They were trying to make the entry of Germany into the League absolutely non-controversial. If by waiting a day or two they could assure this result surely it was better to wait.

CONFERENCE WITH DOMINIONS' REPRESENTATIVES.

Sir A. Chamberlain after dinner conferred for over an hour with the representatives of the Dominions and India to whom he fully explained the situation.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED.

SEQUEL TO SWARAJIST WALK-OUT.

PRESIDENT'S WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

HIS POWER TO ADJOURN "SINE DIE"

BUREAUCRACY PUZZLED: CONFERENCES AT VICEREGAL LODGE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 8.

Mr. Patel rose to-day to the full height of his stature and in a solemn and moving voice recorded the climax to the excitement caused by the Swarajist walk out by adjourning the business of the House till to-morrow just at the time when the House would normally have risen for lunch. Mr. Patel's remarks will go down to history as the voice of an independent fearless judge who refuses to work as an automatum under the constitution and perceives that walk out of the largest party of the House has made it unrepresentative. This House, he told Government, was now reduced to a machinery to register Executive decrees and he therefore asked whether it would not be wise to bring such a body to close. But, if it was to be continued, he advised that it should be used only for doing non-controversial business and such other business as is absolutely essential for carrying on the administration of the country. And, if Government dared go beyond it he as President would exercise his extraordinary powers to adjourn the House and refuse to put such motions. Before giving this warnin he had indirectly opined that this crisis could have been averted by a tactful handling. The atmosphere was so exciting and painful that the President adjourned the House till to-morrow. Mr. Patel well kept his secret for not a soul seemed aware of his intentions.

MR. JINNAH BEATEN.

The day began with a frantic effort on the part of Mr. Jinnah to secure earlier discussion of the Executive Council head, so that before the Swarajists walked out reducing the Independents to a hopeless minority the two popular parties could jointly record their protest. Sir Alexander Muddiman was anxious to prevent this and did not concede the request. Mr. Jinnah thought he would change the order of business by a vote of the House and moved adjournment of all heads upto 28th head. The President rightly ruled this out of order as the business for the official days was determined by Government and the House could do whatever it liked with it only when a motion was made. Therefore, Mr. Jinnah if he wanted to reach demand 28 at once must move for adjournment of every one of the demand till 28th was reached. Mr. Jinnah agreed to do so. Sir Alexander Muddiman knew this would fail. He wanted Mr. Jinnah not to vacillate but either courageously to stand with Government or go into the Swarajist lobby for voting down the Customs demand which was the effective way of asserting their policy of refusing supply before redress of grievances. Such an intention Mr. Pal hurried to disown. The fact of the matter was that Sir Alexander Muddiman purposely stood in the way of Mr. Jinnah to prevent a joint protest. Pandit Motilal was watching this fight with amusement. Unconcerned in the least by this trivial incident, his party abstained from voting on Mr. Jinnah's motion and the Independent leader was badly defeated.

THE IMPRESSIVE WALK OUT.

All this was being witnessed by a crowd which was as large as distinguished and as representative of people as had never honoured the public galleries before. There sat Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Vallabhai Patel and numerous others who had deliberated in the All-India Congress Committee for two days and had issued a mandate which Pandit Motilal stood at quarter to one, to acknowledge and to bow to. That mandate was to leave the bureaucracy to chew its own juice. It had declined their offer and had tried to humiliate them. They would go back to the people and advise the best method to bring Government to book. The walk out was most impressive and soon the empty Swarajist benches fulfilled Deshbandhu Das's perception of the burning lights of Swaraj. Mr. Patel was very much moved and he was very careful to see that no one disturbed those benches. One nominated Member, apparently according to a prearranged plan, stepped into the Swarajist benches. The President soon brought him to order and asked him to vacate that sacred seat. Sir Alexander Muddiman rose unashamed. He bilittled this demonstration and proved the truth of Pandit Motilal's remarks regarding the present temper of the bureaucracy. Pandit Malaviya intervened to express his sense of indignation at the contemptuous manner in which Government had treated the demands of the House made in September last but, of course, like the Independents this rage was impotent and he as coolly sat down in his comfortable seat as other Independent members.

GOVERNMENT WARNED.

The hour for adjournment was about to strike and now rose Mr. Patel in his full dignity and caused the Government benches the greatest sensation of their life. They were puzzled, they could not believe their ears and soon they ran to the Viceregal Lodge for mutual consultations to fight this tartar in the President. All their legal brains are busy ransacking the Government of India Act rules and standing orders to know the utmost extent to which the President could act independently of Government and hold it at bay. The die has been cast by the Swarajists and the gauntlett has been thrown by the Swarajist. President who has proved that not only he is an extraordinarily efficient speaker of the House but that he really when the occasion arose spoke out from his great office the mind of the people and has laid down a line which if officials cross in their mood for fight, he will not hesitate to throw himself into the thick of the struggle and will once again be in the elements in which he has all through been namely a stern and relentless fighter for the cause of the Motherland.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON PRESIDENT?

LATER.

The President of the Assembly's action in adjourning the House to-day is being discussed at a private meeting of the Independents, non-official Europeans and some other members. Some suggest a vote of censure, others that a deputation should wait on him for an explanation. No definite news is yet available. Considerable excitement prevails.

MR. PATEL TO MAKE ANOTHER STATEMENT.

Later.

The Committee of non-officials that waited on Mr. Patel had one hour's frank conversation and it is understood that as result of this Mr. Patel will make a statement in the Assembly to-morrow explaining what he meant by certain expressions used by him to-day. This it is believed will clear up misapprehensions on the matter between him and the non-officitl members of the House.

EXCITING SCENE IN ASSEMBLY.

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Mar. 8.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the lobbies, galleries and the Chamber of the Assembly to-day in view of the decision of the Swarajists to walk out after voting against the first demand ("Customs") as the head "Executive Council" had been refused by Government to be put first. The galleries were crowded, there being large number of members the All-India Congress Committee, including Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Satyamurthi, Dr. Moonjee and Mr. Vallabhbai Patel. A group photo was taken of the members with the president, Mr. Patel, in the centre before the Assembly met.

THE FIRST DEMAND.

When the discussion on the budget demand was taken up Mr. Jinnah moved that like last year the head "Executive Council" be taken up and, amidst laughter, quoted in his support the views of Mr. Patel as expressed last year namely, that the arrangement for discussion lay entirely with the chair and not with the leader of the House. Mr. Jinnah further informed that Sir Alexander Muddiman in reply to his letter had stated that the so-called constitutional issue could be raised on any demand. This, he said, was an unreasonable attitude on the part of the Home Member. It was, he contended, the right of the Assembly to arrange its own business, especially after four days' notice had been given. This was the only unequivocal manner in which non-officials could make their constitutional protest and after all the Governor-General could certify it.

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—Do you want us to certify it?

Mr. Jinnah:—Yes, in this matter.

The Home Member said he left the decision on this point to the Chair, but if it was put to vote Government would oppose it.

Dr. Macphail protested against Mr. Jinnah's motion to change the order of business, because he and his other friends had a majority.

MR. JINNAH'S MOTION RULED OUT.

Mr. Patel, President, expressed difficul-

(Continued on next page).

HUNGER STRIKE

NOT GIVEN UP, BUT SUSPENDED.

GOVERNMENT GIVEN TIME.

CALCUTTA, March 8.

"Forward's" special representative wiring from Mandalay says that the hunger strike has not been given up but merely suspended and if Government does not remove all the grievances within a reasonable time detenues will go on strike again and not obey the leaders' decision.—A. P.

ENGINEERING CRISIS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO STRIKERS.

LONDON, March 7.

The engineering crisis has assumed a more serious aspect as the result of the meeting of the London representatives of all engineering unions at London deciding to press their claims for a separate wage and an advance of twenty shillings per week in London and ask the authority of Unions to take a joint district strike ballot and national ballot on the question of ending the agreement embracing the provisions for avoiding disputes which the employers declare was broken by unofficial stoppage at Hoe's works.

The meeting endorsed the action of District Committees of seven unions backing Hoe's strikers and resisting the proposal of the National Executive of unions, that strikers should be instructed to return to work in order to place unions in a constitutional position. It also threatened to hold up the public services if the threatened lock-out occurred.—Reuter.

GRECO-ITALIAN PACT.

STARTING POINT TOWARDS BALKAN PACT.

LONDON, March 7.

Geneva.—It is understood that M. Roufos, Greek Foreign Minister, who is representing Greece in the League Assembly, discussed with Sgr. Mussolini at Rome the possibility of a sort of Greco-Italian pact or a guarantee of integrity for the security of Albania.

It is learned in the Greek circles that such a pact to which Yugo-Slavia may also adhere will be the starting point towards a Balkan pact in which Italy will constitute a liaison between it and the Locarno Pact.—Reuter.

GERMAN CONTENTION.

LONDON, March 7.

Geneva.—Reuter learns from a German source that the difficulty in private conversations of this afternoon arose from the fact that the German Delegation would not countenance the enlargement of the Council before Germany was given a permanent seat but "certain other delegations" insisted that Spain should be alloted a permanent seat simultaneously with Germany. M. Briand left for Paris to-night and hoped to return on Tuesday.—Reuter.

WORLD CHURCH COUNCIL

LONDON, March 7.

Riga.—A World Church Council to start on June 11, in Greece and to be attended by 1,000 delegates representing ten Orthodox Churches, also, Papal legates, the Archbishop of Canterbury and a representative of the League of Nations, is proposed by the Patriarch of Constantinople.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Viceroy has selected Major-General T. H. Symons, Surgeon-General, Madras, to be Director-General I.M.S. in succession to Major-General Sir Charles Macwatt.

The following had the honour of being invited to dine at Government House Bombay on Monday the 8th March:—The Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Lawrence, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. C. and Mrs. Coyajee, the Hon. Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, Mr. J. Ghosal, Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Dr. and Mrs. M. A. de Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Hamid M. A Ali, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. D. Champion Jones, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. L. Bigg-Wither, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Jhaveri, Major B. Higham, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Col. and Mrs. R. H. Collis, Mr Jamnadas Dwakadas, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. O. Lucas, Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Mr. and Mrs D. S. McClure, the Revd. and Mrs. J McKenzie, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H P. Mody, Mr. A. B. Morrison, Mr. N. M. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. K. Peterson, Mr. J. Rabino, Mr. E. C. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid, Captain F. Seymour Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Turner and Miss Holm.

SYRIA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

FRENCH PROPAGANDA.

A DRUSE OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

"Alittihadul-Arabi," an Arabic paper of Tul Karam (Palestine) publishes a statement of a "Druse Officer" which is as follows:—

The French are propagating all sorts of lies in their official messages and through their correspondents. They are at liberty to call us thieves, brigands and rioters, or by any other bad epithet that their genius can devise but let us remind them that they were speaking in the same manner about the movement and the struggle of the Kemalists in Turkey. We do not care for their lying propaganda and defend on our efforts and sacrifices; we know that we are engaged in a war for the sake of our motherland and are prompted by the highest motives of patriotism.

The French demand that first we should lay down our arms and then they will give us a parliament elected by our own people; only children can act on such advice. How can we lay down our arms till we are sure of the liberty of our country? In like manner the French and the Spanish had advised Abdul Karim in Riff but when he sent his emissary nothing came out and the only result was that Abdul Karim's opponents gained time to make necessary preparations for war. We are Muslims and "A true is never bit by the same snake twice."

The miserable condition of the French and their laying propaganda can best be judged by the fact that although day and night they are being attacked in the Damascus City yet they are talking of our "nearly complete collapse."

Our motto is "We live and die for Arab" and we shall stick to it.

MAUSOLEUM TURNED INTO MUSEUM.

The famous Mausoleum of Hazrat Moulana Rumi in Konia is turned into a Museum by the order of the Angora Government. The Order of Durwishes living in this Mausoleum had been abolished before.

("Millet"—Constantinople).

"NATIONAL PACT."

The people in Syria have published broadcast a "National pact" which is to be obeyed by every Syrian. Any body not obeying any condition of the Pact will be shot.

The French officers allege that the Syrians have received one hundred thousand English pounds from Egypt, Mesopotamia, and India but Arabic papers in general contradict this allegation.—("Milliat").

A CONTRADICTION.

The Anatole Agency contradicts the news published by "Morning Post" that Ghazi Kemal Pasha is intending to visit England.

("Milliat"—Constantinople).

PROPOSED INDIAN NAVY AND TURKISH VIEWPOINT.

The daily Turkish paper of Constantinople "Milliat" writes:—

"We are publishing below a telegram which will show that though the English have accepted the principle of limitation of armament at sea in Washington, yet they are devising new methods of increasing their sea power. They are proposing to create a separate navy in the name of India and it is just probable that very soon they will create new naval fleets in the name of Egypt and Palestine. Thus they will secure supremacy of the sea while the other nations will be handicapped by disarmament.

TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION

LONDON, March 7.

Further development in the two-way telephonic communication between Britain and the United States occurred to-day when for the first time a definite schedule of communications was successfully arranged between London and New York by resident London journalists in New York. Thanks to almost the total absence of atmospheries, owing to the fact that the present season is normally favourable for wireless communication, the reception was excellent, but it is understood that in view of the obstacles still to be overcome, nothing in the nature of public Anglo-American telephonic service is contemplated before the autumn at the earliest.

It is understood that commercial telephonic services to Australia, South Africa, India and the Far East may depend upon the successful outcome of the present experiments but developments in this connection have not been tackled.—Reuter's Special.

New York.—Feb. 8.—Yesterday's experiment of the telephone conversations with London was a complete success at this end. Asides like the shuffling of feet, hum of conversation and bells tolling hours were clearly distinguished.—Reuter.

PATEL'S DRAMATIC ACTION.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED.

(Continued from previous page).

ty in agreeing to the suggestion when Government themselves were opposed to a change in the order of official business. The remedy, however, lay in non-officials of their own accord passing over the demands till they come to the head "Executive Council." Consequently the President ruled Mr. Jinnah's motion out of order.

Sir Basil Blackett moved the demand under Customs.

Mr. Jinnah moved adjournment of this motion. The Home Member, opposing, said if Mr. Jinnah wanted to refuse supplies no other item was better for it than Customs.

Pandit Motilal said any demand would be good for the Swarajists, who were today under a mandate.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said it was immaterial to his party which motion was taken up first. His party would remain neutral on Mr. Jinnah's motion.

Mr. Jinnah's motion was defeated by 43 votes against 29.

Pandit Motilal then rose to explain the position of his party in respect of every demand.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Interpellations took 45 minutes. Sir Basil Blackett rose to present the Select Committee's report. Mr. Jinnah also got up. The President referring to this said "My Hon. friend is impatient." (Laughter). Sir B. N. Mitra presented another Select Committee's report. The President announced that the time was up in which nominations could be received for the Central Advisory Council for Railways. This caused laughter because of the prospective walk-out of the Swarajists.

The House then proceeded to discuss the budget second stage. Mr. Jinnah got up and declared that his impatience was due to the fact that nothing was stated on the agenda about the presentation of the Select Committe's reports. He moved that discussion on all demands up to demand 27 be omitted to enable the House to discuss the demand of the Executive Council. He quoted from last year's proceedings where Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao had suggested similarly that the Executive Council be taken up earlier than the order of business permitted. Then the President Sir Frederick Whyte had stated that according to the practice in Commons the order was arranged by agreement between the leader of the House and the chief whip of the opposition and Government should meet the wishes of the opposition. Mr. Patel now president but then a member had then enquired suggesting whether the arrangement of the order of business was not entirely in the hands of chair and had nothing to do with the Home Member (loud applause). Then, said Mr. Jinnah, the Home Member had agreed to its discussion.

ABSOLUTE CENSURE.

Mr. Jinnah briefly gave the history of his attempt to secure the Executive Council vote being discussed. First failing to get the Home Member on the 4th, he approached Sir Basil Blackett but did no succeed in getting a favourable answer. He then gave notice of his motion so that the time for due notice might not expire. The Home Member replied to him by a letter the text of which Mr. Jinnah read to the House. In this the Home Member stated that unless he knew that it was the desire of all parties in the House that discussion on the Executive Council be taken earlier he could not consider it favourably. The Home Member also pointed out that if a constitutional debate was to be raised it could as effectively be raised under the first head Customs or any other demand. The Home Member concluded by stating that he did not want to face the full force of non-official opposition under the vote for Executive Council. (Loud laughter). Mr. Jinnah said this showed the motive of Government in refusing to concede to his proposition which was intended to enable the House most constitutionally to record in a most unequivocal manner the protest of the House by omitting the grant.

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—Do you want us to certify?

Mr. Jinnah:—Yes. You sit well entrenched behind these powers. I want you to certify on this occasion. We want to record our absolute censure by defeating you.

HOME MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to Mr. Jinnah's motion said he did not know whether to consider Mr. Jinnah's motion an appeal or a demand.

The President:—Or a threat (laughter).

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—Yes sir or a threat.

Mr. Jinnah:—Sir, my appeal having failed, I now stand on the rights of this House.

The Home Member, resuming, said that Mr. Jinnah did not show the speaker that he had held consultation with other parts of the House in making his request. He could not say whether the motion was in order or not. That was for the Chair to decide, but if it was put to the House he would advise the House against it.

Mr. Hussanally and Dr. Macphail opposed the motion.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

The President wished Government had adopted a reasonable attitude to help members of the House but so far as the business of the House was concerned it was settled for non-official days by ballot and for official days by Government order. This arrangement could not be upset until a motion was actually moved. Then it was the property of the House and the House could d whatever it liked adjourn it or discuss it. Mr. Jinnah would, therefore, be well advised (if he wished) to go on moving adjournment under every head after it was moved till he reached the head of the Executive Council. He ruled Mr. Jinnah's motion out of order.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Jinnah, thereupon, moved adjournment of the discussion under customs.

Sir Alexander Muddiman opposed the motion. If Mr. Jinnah, said the speaker, desired a constitutional debate he could easily have raised it under customs for refusal of supplies before redress of grievances could best be done under customs (hear, hear and applause from official and Swarajist benches). He did not know what tactical move Mr. Jinnah had in insisting on the discussion under Executive Council. (Laughter). On the last occasion it was the last day of discussion that the speaker had agreed in respect only of one demand to its discussion earlier than usual.

IMMATERIAL TO SWARAJISTS.

Pandit Motilal stated that from his party point of view it was immaterial which demand was taken up first. They were here under a distinct mandate to-day and his party would abstain from voting on Mr. Jinnah's motion (applause from official benches).

Mr. B. C. Pal made it clear that he did not wish to vote against customs. He warned that there were certain tactics behind Government's move in refusing to agree to the Independent's motion.

Dr. Lohokare asked why Government was anxious to put them in a fix. (Laughter).

Mr. Jinnah's motion was then put to vote and lost by 43 votes to 29.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S STATEMENT.

After Mr. Jinnah's motion for adjournment had been lost discussion on Customs was taken up.

Pandit Motilal Nehru on behalf of the Swaraj Party said that the terms of co-operation offered by Mr. Das were contemptuously rejected. The Swarajists in the Assembly had shewn the fullest co-operation they were capable of and what had Government done more to deserve more co-operation as demanded by the Viceroy. The Swarajists had conveyed a message to the people of the United Kingdom that unless system was changed according to the wishes of the people of India there would be no contentment in India. That message had been so far unheeded. The system of Government continued to be vicious and Swarajists under the mandate of the All-India Congress Committee would withdraw from the Assembly after his statement. The Swarajists worked the Reforms during the last two and half years and now they felt humiliated. The humiliation was of their own seeking and they got it. But, the tragedy conveyed no lesson to the stony hearts of the bureaucracy. The Swarajists were not children to be played with like this. Government had shut some of the noblest sons of India in prisons without trial. Government's answer regarding reforms was dishonest especially after their own acknowledgment of co-operation shewn by the Swarajists. Those in jails had been grossly ill-treated for look at Colonel Mulvany's evidence. (Cries of "Oh, ten years ago.") If Government argued that there would be no reforms when there were anarchical conspiracies, then the Pandit declared that if Government did not behave better the whole country would be honeycombed with anarchical societies. ("Hear hear.")

NO FURTHER USE OF SHAM INSTITUTIONS.

Concluding, Pandit Motilal said: "We know our weakness. We know that in the present state of the country as it is rent by communal decisions and discord even disobedience, our only possible weapon, is not available to us. But we know also that it is equally unavailing to remain in the legislatures of the country any longer. We go out to-day not with the object of overthrowing the mighty Empire. We know we cannot do it even if we wished. We go out in all humility with the confession of our failure to achieve our object. We should, indeed, have done so much earlier but superior diplomacy of Government put us off from day to day. We go out into the country to seek the suffrage of the electorates once more. We don't give up the fight. We have no misgivings about our fate and we go forth into the country to put it to test, to win or to lose it all. We feel that we have no further use for these sham institutions and the least we can do to vindicate honour and self-respect of the nation is to get out of them and go back into the country for work. In the country we will try to devise those sanctions which will compel Government to grant the demands of the nation. We hope and trust that the nation will give a suitable reply to the truculent rejection of our demands and will send us again in larger numbers with a stronger mandate and, God willing, with means of fulfilling its aspirations and enforcing its demand." (Loud unofficial applause.)

SWARAJISTS WALK OUT.

After this Pandit Motilal followed by all members of his party numbering about forty present withdrew from Chamber with a bow to the Chair.

MR. PATEL'S STATEMENT.

The President, Mr. Patel, before adjourning Assembly to-days said:—"The Chair regrets the circumstances which have necessitated the largest party in this House to withdraw from this Chamber. Whether the crisis could have been averted or not by tactful and wise handling is now a question on which the Chair is called upon to make any statement. The fact, however, remains that the House ceases to be representative in the sense in which it was intended to be by the Government of India Act and it is for Government to consider how far they should continue this House or not. There is absolutely no doubt that the Assembly, as it is constituted now, is merely there to register the decrees of the Executive Government. It cannot be anything else and therefore it is for Government seriously to consider how long it should allow this House to function but so long as it is allowed to function I would advise Government to bring forward only such business as is absolutely necessary for the purpose of carrying on the administration and not to bring forward any controversial measures. The Chair has a duty to see that the machinery of the Government of India Act is not abused to the prejudice of the people of this country and for that purpose the Chair possesses sufficient powers in the shape of the adjournment of the House *sine die* or in the shape of refusing to put any motion to the House. I hope and trust that the Government will so act in carrying on the business of this Assembly hereafter, that the Chair will not be compelled to resort to its extraordinary powers. I think it is necessary in the present atmosphere to adjourn this House till to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock."

SWARAJIST ELDERS WALK OUT

DELHI, March 8.

In the Council of State to-day first two resolutions stood in the names of Seth Govindas and Mr. Ramdas Pantulu. When these members were called upon to move them they declared they did not propose to do so. Afterwards, the Swarajists numbering in all eight walked out after bowing to the Chair.

PUNJAB AND BEHAR WALK OUT.

The leaders of the Swaraj Party in the Punjab and the Behar and Orissa Legislative Councils made statements almost similar to the one made by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Assembly and all the Swarajist members in these Councils then walked out.

PUNJAB SWARAJISTS' DECISION.

LAHORE, March 8.

The Swarajist members of the Punjab Legislative Council twice met yesterday to decide on the question of walk-out to-day. After protracted discussions they ultimately resolved at midnight to walk-out after voting against the first demand for grant.

The resolution passed does not contain any indication whether the Swarajists will walk back into the Council Chamber on the 5th or keep out till the next general elections. There are ten Swarajists in the Punjab Council of whom six participated in these deliberations. Opinion seems to be divided in the Swarajist circles here. It is quite possible that the boycott of the Punjab Council by the Swarajist members will not extend beyond to-day or the budget session. The decision as to the line of action after to-day will be arrived at to-morrow or the day after after further consideration of the question.—A. P.

C. P. SWARAJISTS.

DETERMINED TO THROW OUT BUDGET

NAGPUR, March 8.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council reassembled to-day at noon the Hon. Mr. Kale presiding. Considerable time of the Council was taken up by member after member putting a volley of supplementary questions and much laughter was caused as a result of humorous remarks made by the members. One member questioned whether Government was a public body and another asked whether the official members would be allowed promptings by their secretaries inside the Council Chamber.

On motion of Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, leader of the Opposition, the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

The Finance Member on behalf of Government said that they had no objection provided business was finished during the current week.

Mr. Rao replying said that they wanted adjournment to suit their convenience.

Subsequently in a statement to the Press representative Mr. Rao, the Leader of the Swaraj Party, said that they had received a telegram from Delhi to walk out of the Council, but as they formed the majority in the Council they would not walk out. They would stay on to throw out the Budget and the Minister's salaries and afterwards decide what action was necessary.—A.P.

MR. JINNAH FURIOUS.

HETERODOX ATTITUDE.

DELHI, Mar. 8.

It is understood that Government have declined to allot the demond on the Executive Council to be placed first on the list of grants in the Assembly, to-day. Mr. Jinnah will raise this question and in case of failure to obtain this concession from the Government, will adopt the alternative proposal of moving the adjournment of all ten grants which precede the vote of the Executive Council.

The Swaraj Party has not yet decided its attitude towards the position to be taken up by Mr. Jinnah but in all probability will support him. The idea is to divide the House on all the ten demands for grants by moving adjournment until the vote on the Executive Council is reached. This morning's sittings of the Assembly is awaited with great interest. Demands for seats have been very great. Under the instructions from the President a large number of seats have been reserved for the members of the All-India Congress Committee now in Delhi.—A.P.

INDEPENDENTS' ATTITUDE.

ONLY ONE DEMAND TO BE TURNED DOWN.

DELHI, March 7.

While the Swarajists under the direction of the All-India Congress Committee are planning the'r course of action to-morrow and after, the Independents have also been having informal discussions among themselves. Mr. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party, was requested by the Associated Press representative to enunciate his point of view. He explained his Party's position briefly. He firstly referred to the election ticket on which generally his Party members were returned. He then touched on the attitude adopted by it in the Assembly since its formation and lastly explained the points of agreement and disagreement between Independents and Swarajists which had determined in the past and would determine again their respective course of action.

NO NON-CO-OPERATION.

He said "the Independent Party never subscribed to the doctrine of non-co-operation from within and is opposed to the policy and programme of obstruction. We were from the outset committed to work the constitution as far as it goes.' We recognised its grave defects and are for its immediate revision. The Muddiman Minority Committee of which I was a member left no doubt regarding the Indian point of view and I am glad that the conclusions of the Minority were practically endorsed by our joint amendment of 7th September, 1925. It is thus clear that on the question of the defective nature of the constitution and the need for its immediate revision we are and we have always stood together—both Swarajists and Independents. We were awaiting Government answer. This was given by Lord Reading on 20th January and was more clearly and definitely stated by Sir Alexander Muddiman on 18th February in the Council of State. Government has been saying that the Royal Commission can be accelerated provided responsible leaders show the spirit of co-operation. Now it may well be said that these excuses of Government are not genuine. The Independent Party wishes to judge Government not by its promises but by its actions. It will not be satisfied until actually an announcement is made that a Royal Commission is to be constituted at an early date.

SATISFIED WITH CENSURE.

Therefore, the Independents must continue to record their most emphatic censure in a manner that should admit of no doubt regarding the absolute nature of that censure. Hitherto we have succeeded with the help of the Swarajists in doing it. Let me here make clear the difference between the Swarajist attitude at least in theory and our position. We do not believe in obstruction because if effective it will end all legislatures which however defective undoubtedly represent an improvement upon the old Minto-Morley constitution. We also did not subscribe to the doctrine of refusal of supplies before redress of grievances for the simple reason that in the present state of governmental machinery it means nothing but a revolution to otherthrow a Government which we cannot turn out by a parliamentary vote under the narrow constitution. We frankly are not prepared for such a course. I may in passing express my satisfaction to whatever Swarajists might do in future under the Cawnpore pledge they have for the past two years and a half stood with us and have not insisted on carrying out in practice either of the two principles stated above. The next course, therefore, is how best to pass a vote of censure to show the extreme extent of our dissatisfaction.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Here I may refer to parliamentary practice in the House of Commons. There a Government may be turned out by a censure motion of a nominal cut, but it need not necessarily be stopped. The surest way, however, to turn it is to vote for the total omission of a demand. When that is done it is taken for granted that a majority which could turn down one demand entirely could as well turn down the rest and also the Finance Bill. That one vote is, therefore, taken as an absolute censure for it can be repeated even hundred times if need be by the same majority and on the same principle. Omission of one demand for grant, therefore, serves the purpose of censure. This is exactly the position that I and my party stand for. We propose to vote down entirely one demand in conjunction with the Swarajists but as we are not prepared to face the abolition of reformed councils we stop at that

INDEPENDENTS' POSITION.

I trust, my Swarajist friends will appreciate this honest difference in our points of view. I know exigencies of their forthcoming electoral campaign force their hands to go beyond they have done during the past two years. I should at the same time acknowledge their readiness to agree to vote with us to-morrow on the first motion. How best to record that protest is the next question. We were faced with the similar question last year. Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao then suggested that vote for the Executive Council be discussed earlier than normal order would permit and that it be treated as a decisive vote of censure on Government. I find from Hansard that Sir Alexander Muddiman in agreeing to a discussion of this demand earlier treated it as such a vote if not with the consent of the Government at least as he said it with its connivance. We wish to take up the same position this year and I think that Government should feel no difficulty in agreeing to this particular vote being put as the first item for discussion to-morrow.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

The Parliamentary practice as pointed out by Sir Frederic Whyte last year is that arrangement of heads discussion are made by the Leader of the House with the consent of the Chief Whip of the opposition. In this instance when we, on the opposition benches, feel keenly that we should be enabled to record our joint protest before the Swarajists walk out I hope there will be no objection raised by Government in this behalf and that a mutual arrangement will save us the trouble of appealing to the chair to agree to a change in the order of business or failing that adopt such other course as may be open to us there and then. We stand where we stood before and I hope I have justified constitutionally our position and the effective nature of our method of protest to the fullest extent that is permissible under the present constitution.—A. P.

BABY WEEK AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

Mrs. Garrett, wife of the Commissioner, Northern Division, performed this evening the opening ceremony of the Baby Week and Health Exhibition organised by the Sanitary Association. A number of lectures together with cinema shows have been arranged throughout the week in the different parts of the city. There will be Baby shows on Wednesday and health workers conference on Thursday.—A. P.

RANGOON LETTER.

MANDALAY HUNGER-STRIKE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 1.

The eyes of nationalists all over India are cast on Mandalay where Subash Chandra Bose and his fellow detenues are undergoing a hunger-strike as a protest against the Government's refusal to sanction money for their expenses on religious observances. Mr. Goswamy's motion of adjournment has been carried in the Assembly while the Calcutta Corporation has condemned the Government's attitude in the matter. At a huge public meeting held here on the 25th last Sjt. Manilal Kothari and Maulana Shaukat Ali denounced that attitude in seathing and indignant terms. The political prisoners have addressed a spirited letter to the Burma Government who, however, plead their inability to do anything acting as they do as agents of the Bengal Government in this respect. They want to expel offenders of other Indian provinces even while they agree to take under their care alleged offenders of Bengal. They wish to extern as they are willing to harbour. In the present instance, they say they act as a mere post office for the Bengal Government.

THE ARTS EXHIBITION.

There was a sheaf of exhibitions last week. The Baby Week was opened by His Excellency the Governor and closed by Lady Kieth: The flower show was held and prizes—consolation and others—were distributed by the Minister of Education: The Arts and Cratts Exhibition was opened by the Minister for Forests. The Minister made a long speech outlining the activities of the Government in the direction of developing art industries of Burma like pottery, weaving and laequer. The Minister, however, made no reference to the Prize of Delhi Scheme. Mr. K. H. Vakil's presence is necessary over here. As the Exhibition and the opening ceremony were held simultaneously his speech was drowned in the noise of the moving crowds. There were three main sections of the Exhibition, Arts and Crafts, Paintings and Architecture. The silver and ivory work in the first section was the best in the Hall while the studies in architecture were by a Burman scholar deputed by the Bombay Government to study the subject here. In the paintings, the pagoda occupied the place which the Elephanta Caves and the Babulnath Temple do at the annual Bombay Exhibition, yet Burma with its rich and varied colours presents a unique material for the Artist. Since there were over sixty prize-winners the Minister was on his legs for a long time in distributing prizes while the intensity of cheering by the spectators diminished in inverse ratio to the increased number of prize-winners.

PROTEST AGAINST BLACK BILL.

After the passing of Mr. A. Datt's motion in the Assembly, a mass meeting was held here on the 25th to congratulate and thank the Assembly for its attitude towards the Expulsion Bill and to hope for its vetoing by the Secretary of State. The meeting also condemned the capitation and Thathameda Tax and expressed its sympathy towards the political prisoners in Mandalay Jail who are on hunger-strike. The meetnig was presided over by U. Paw Ton and strong speeches were made by Sjt. Kothari and Maulana Shaukat Ali. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has returned to Calcutta. Maulana Mahomed Ali has not come here as yet. Sjt. Kothari has succeeded in collecting over twenty thousand rupees for the All-India Deshbandhu Fund till now.

CINCHONA FOR OPIUM.

An interesting feature of the Botanical Survey of India for 1923-4 is the emphasis laid on the possibility of developing cinchona plantation in Burma, thus breaking the Dutch monopoly of quinine. According to the League of Nation's Report there is an actual world-shortage of quinine which is essential to combat Malaria and the production of cinchona will supply the world-demand. Besides the cinchona cultivation can take the place of poppy cultivation and meet the loss of revenue incurred through abandoning the opium traffic—thus substituting as Dr. Saleeby insisted once the means of life instead of the means of death for bringing in revenue.

THE COUNCIL SESSION.

The Legislative Council opened on the 26th when Sir William Keith, the Finance Member, presented the Budget. It was a surplus budget after a series of deficit ones due partly to bumper crops of last year partly to reduction in expenditure and partly to remission of provincial contribution. The budget has been balanced despite the practical vetoing of the Tax on Sea Passengers' Act; the Thathameda and capitation taxes, however, are still there though it is satisfactory to note the Taxation Committee has strongly condemned them.

(Continued from column 6).

buted to it by British correspondents. The facts are that Soviet authorities had to curtail imports, for saving the Chirvonetz (the new Stabilised Currency) from crash on account of an adverse balance of trade. Luxuries fell under this axe first: Turkish oranges and lemons came within this category and hence had been temporarily banned. The staple exports of Turkey as cotton, walnuts and dried fruits are allowed to be imported as before free of all duties, a privilege enjoyed in Russia by the products of those Eastern countries whose frontiers touch those of the Soviet Republics.

TURKEY & FRANCE.

REACTION OF LOCARNO.

EXCHANGE OF POPULATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, Feb. 15.

One of the painful heritages left by the Lausanne Peace as a mark of the sagacity of British diplomacy is the question of the "Exchange of Populations." A Turco-Greek Mixed Commission presided over by a neutral member was to arrange for the transfer of those who came under the Exchange of Population Clauses of the said Treaty. Of the matters left over as unsettled for future negotiations, this problem was the most pregnant with danger and mischief; for, it directly concerned the belligerents, in whose minds the bitter memories of the Anatolian War still lingered. During the course of the long-drawn out negotiations, many questions as to the meaning of the term "established" and the exchange of the Greek Patriarch, led almost to veritable crises which might have ended in the renewal of hostilities, if the victorious Turks had been as bellicose as the defeated and crest-fallen Greeks. Turkish attitude, all along, has been very conciliatory, but the Greeks never gave up their dilatory tactics. The chief outstanding questions, which the Mixed Commission could not solve, were left over for direct negotiations between Turkish and Greek Governments. Last year, an agreement was signed in Angora by the Turkish Foreign Minister and the Greek Ambassador, Exandaris to settle the dispute regarding:—

(1) The exchange of "non-established" Greeks:

(2) Restoration of the estates of those Turkish subjects living under the Greek Government who were not subject to exchange but who left Greek territory during the war to escape persecutions:

(3) Compensating the exchangeable Turks for the property they left behind in Greece:

(4) Amelioration of the condition of the harassed Turks of Western Thrace.

But the Greek Government, in suite of their solemn pledges, never ratified this Convention and the questions dealt therein remained a source of trouble as before.

In the face of all this irresponsible behaviour of the Greeks, the Turks maintained their peace, though the poor "unexchangeable" Turks clamoured for a return to their homes and the penniless Turkish refugees, the victims of Greek atrocities, cried for a compensation of the losses they suffered. The negotiations had to be begun all over anew, and yet the end of Greek higgling is not in sight. At this stage when the conversations were nearing an end, the Greek Representative on the Mixed Commission has been once more called back by the Greek Dictator, Pangalos, who never fails to brag of the invincibility of the Greeks and to profess to be a friend of the Turkish Republic in the same breath.

Greece, by herself cannot be so bold as to flout the amicability of the Turks. She is being egged on by interested persons who will leave her in the lurch when she has served their aims, as they did once before. They want that the old scores between Greece and Turkey be never settled so that they may be easily to excite Greece in case Turkey does not finally accept the Geneva award about Mosul.

Turks are now obliged to retaliate. They intend to take hold of the property of those Greek subjects who are living in Turkey and with the proceeds of this form of confiscation to compensate the Turks who suffered tribulations at the hands of the Greeks in Western Thrace etc. No doubt, the "inbred innocence" of Christians will raise a hue and cry against the "incorrigible" Turk, but the just Christians will find the Turks quite justifiable in their conduct.

M. JOUVENEL IN ANGORA.

Though France is as imperialist as Britain, the inherent rivalries of imperialists oblige them to secure allies for themselves from amongst the 'Colonial' peoples of the East. But as France is financially dependent upon Great Britain she cannot openly take up a stand against her rival in the race for hegemony over Europe and the East. Great Britain is conscious of the aerial and military superiority of France and hence tries to counter-balance it by means of Pacts, Protocols and Alliances. The Locarno Pact was concluded which gave Germany to England as an ally and counterpoise to French armaments and Soviet danger. The talk about "disarmaments" is also a means to the same end. Before the Locarno Pact, France tried to win Turkey as an ally through M. Franklin Bouillon, but failed to do so; for, she betrayed Turkey at Geneva owing to British intrigues in Syria. Now that England has concluded an agreement with Italy for the repayment of British debt on very favourable terms in return for, it is alleged, Italian secret promise of help to England regarding the problems of the Near East and, as rumour has it, promised the Syrian mandate to Italy, France is again out to seek an ally in the Near East. But in view of the wavering policy of France, it seems very difficult that she can take a definite and bold step against Britain. There are certain outstanding questions between France and Turkey left over after the Lausanne Peace. Out of these the "Coupon" Question, the Plebiscite of the towns of Antioch and Alexandretta and the possession of the section of the Baghdad Railway, passing through Syria and Turkey in a zigzag manner, will form the subject of M. Jouvenel's talk with the Turkish Government.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Great capital must have been made by Reuter out of the embargo lately placed by the Soviet Government upon the Turkish exports of lemons and oranges. But the matter is not of the nature which is attri-

(Continued in column 5.)

ASTHMA

RADICAL SURE CURE.
OF 26 YEARS' FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Letter No. of the Firm 21637.
Hyderabad Deccan.

To.
MESSRS. K.P. RAY & J.P.RAY BROS.
Dept. No. 5, DELHI.

Dear Sirs,

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PHYSICAL CULTURE.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OPENED.

The new premises of the National Physical Culture Institute at the French Bridge were opened by Sir Chimanlal V. Mehta on Sunday evening, before a large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. K. G. Rao, the founder of the Institute who read the report of the work done, referred to the urgent necessity of a such an institution in a cosmipolitan city like Bombay, and thanked the many gentlemen who had come to his help. The Institute was started in 1924 and by now it could boast about 300 members on the roll drawn from all the communities of the city the special feature being the eleven girls members. Owing to the rapid growth of the Institute the necessity of a spacious premises began to be keenly felt and a proposal was brought forward to constitute life-memberships paying annually Rs. 100. That suggestion was able to secure them a nucleous of funds for the new building. They had 40 life-members. The Institute is doing as it did, good work in building up the health of the citizens the organisers had applied to theo Bombay Municipality for recognition and funds. Mr. Rao hoped that the City Fathers would at no distant date see their way to meet their demands.

A crowded and highly instructive programme of physical feats was gone through by the members of the Institute. Mr. Sarkari's feats of muscle control were highly applauded. Mr. Rao's act of carrying the weight of six thousand pounds stone and Master Joglekar's performance of facing the knives were certainly commendable and evoked considerable applause.

SIR CHUNILAL'S SPEECH.

Sir Chunilal in declaring the Institute open said that they were grateful to Mr. Rao and his workers for having provided a most interesting and instructive entertainment. He heartily associated himself with the work which Mr. Rao and his Committee had set out to do to advance the cause of physical culture in the city, specially amongst the business and middle-class community. It was the right and privilege of every community to look after the physical welfare of its members. The Institute that he opened was in his opinion only a modest beginning. Sir Chunilal said that the different institutions working for physical culture in the city should unite and carry on the gospel of good health for them all. He emphasised that what they wanted was the rapid diffusion of the simple idea of physical health and of bodily welfare. Sir Chunilal assured the Committee that in any work of that character they hod his personal sympathy and help and was sure that Municipal authorities and the Government would be able to co-operate. Concluding Sir Chunilal congratulated the Committee on having taken that most useful work in hand and expressed the hope that it would become a permanent body to continue their good work.

Sir Chunilal then gave away the prizes to the successful performers.

A vote of thanks to the president terminated the proceedings.

DELHI KHADI EXHIBITION.

DELHI, March 8.

The Khadi Exhibition under the auspices of the All-India Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha opens at Delhi on the 10th instant. Lala Lajpat Rai will perform the opening ceremony when demonstrations on a large scale will be given. An Andhra lady will spin yarn of over a hundred counts. Mr. Usman, the well-known spinner of the Khadi Pratisthan of Bengal will exhibit his skill in spinning 800 yards per hour and Behari weavers will weave saffron coloured khadi (kokati). Weavers from Rajputana will weave cloth 124 inches wide. Some exhibition of Dacca Muslin work will also be given. A large number of stalls at the Exhibition have already been taken.—A. P.

KASHMIR BANQUET

JAMMU, March 7.

A banquet was held last evening in the honour of European and Indian guests present at the Raj Tilak celebrations. Sir Malcolm Hailey was among those present. In the course of a speech the Maharajah expressed gratification at the presence of many distinguished guests but felt keen regret at the absence of the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading and Sir William and Lady Birdwood.—A. P.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 8.

Ready prices for Java Sugar have dropped by about 8 as. per cwt. in Saturday's closing price-levels. Java Feb./March Shipment prices also recorded a drop of about 2d. per cwt. B. R. B. Spot prices have dropped by about an anna and January and February March Shipment forward prices register respectively a drop of about 7 and 2d. in Saturday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Price-levels ruling thes Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Shipment Feb./March Sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.
Ready Rs. 17/8 per cwt.
Shipment July/Sept. Sh. 15 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/11 per cwt.
Shipment Sh. 16/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb./March Sh. 15/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment March Sh. 15/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Alan Cobham arrived at Cairo.

The Countess of Reading opened the Gwalior Baby Week under the auspices of the Jija Maharaja Bal Rakshak Sabha on Sunday afternoon.

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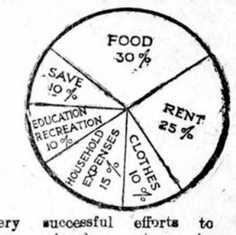

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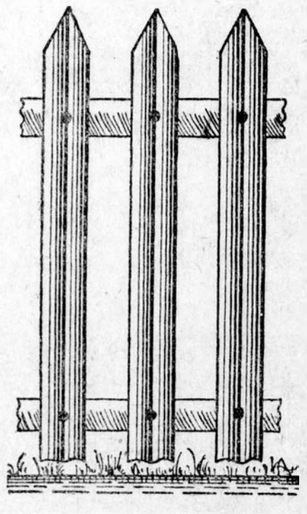

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HINDI IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A certain section of the Hindu mind is now smitten with a somewhat sudden love for Hindi. That mind is in the analogous frame which it had three years ago,—during the heyday of the Khilafat. It was then moved by an unreasoning hatred of the British. To-day it is actuated by an equally neurotic aversion for things Islamic. It covered itself with ridicule during the Khilafat uproar. I am afraid it will not emerge very glorious out of the present shoutings. What did I tell the Hindus in those days of the Khilafat agitation? The files of the contemporary literature, especially the "Bombay Chronicle", are the witness. I have the unwanted satisfaction to see that I was entirely in the right and those Hindus wholly in the wrong. I said that the Hindus in helping the Khilafat were perpetrating a double wrong. They were untrue to Hinduism and that they were reprehensibly ignorant of facts. The "Chronicle" did me the justice to pronounce by dictum: "the Hindu who supports the Khilafat is either an ignorant or a hypocrite." How could the Hindu foster the Khilafat when according to Muslim jurisconsuls it was the duty of the Khalifa to destroy the idols? But the Hindus went further. They passed at the Ahmedabad Congress resolutions of congratulations to Ghazi Mustafa Kamal, as if Ghazi meant anything other than one who slays infidels. And I said that they were being led astray, semi-voluntarily. For all the dust that was being kicked up on behalf of Turkey was raising nothing but a smile over the lips of the Islamic world outside India, especially in Turkey. The Turks did not care a brass button for the Khilafat. The Khilafat agitation of the Hindus, though pro-Moslem in appearance, was anti-British in actuality. All this has been proved to be literally true. To-day some of the Hindus have precisely placed themselves in the same posture provoking laughter. Only the centre of the hatred gravity has shifted from the British to the Mussalman. I do not wish to notice or import personalities. I am indifferent which Hindu allows himself to be cozened again. I have not only no quarrel with, but an honest nationalist's regard for the Hindu whose Mahasabha I attended and I hope to attend this year. As a nationalist I see a danger in this passionate outburst,—a menace to the nationality which we tell the world we are building. I have already pointed to the two barriers to the progress of nationality of which one is the diversity of tongues, the other the diversity of religious creeds. The more you concentrate on puerilities attaching to these the farther you are from being true Indian. The more you focus attention on communal dialects the less you think of matters that matter. Where would have been our National Congress but for English? How could Surendranath Bannerji have exchanged views with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta if each had adhered to his Bengali and Gujerati respectively? How could Madras and Punjab have participated in our political deliberations if each had a sentimental fondness for his mother-tongue, and if each were not to have a broader linguistic outlook? It is one thing, however, to develop Hindi in its proper province of Rajputana and Central India. It is quite another in a Presidency like Bombay. The only logical consequence of officially recognising Hindi must be, as I said, to induce my friend Dr. Chowan to come forward with his advocacy of Konkani. Then must emerge in all seriousness champions of the border Afghans, who are increasing in Bombay to our discomfort and annoyance, and ask for the adoption of Pashtu as an optional second language. And then all the tiny *patois*, scarcely reduced to writing, and represented by the starving populations of the mainland or the frontiers, who flock to Bombay to make their earning, will put in their claim. The chaos in Bombay will reverberate in Bengal and Madras. And in due course instead of unifying ourselves by the medium of a foreign tongue, which is a much lessel evil, we shall be creating a babel to confound our progeny. That way lies insanity. Some Hindus, who were once intolerant of anything foreign from wearing apparel outwards, have now come to a pass when they oppose Reforms, which are a step to self-government, and the retarding of which is equivalent to giving a fresh lease to the domineering foreigner. When the Hindu slogan of "independence is my birthright" used to be gramophoned *ad nauseam* it breathed not so much love for brother India as intolerance of the alien. To-day this passionate fondness for their respective speeches on the part of Both Hindus and Muslims, dividing Indian from India, bespeaks not so much the appreciation of the mother-tongue as the disparagement of the other's tongue. And just as the Khilafat edifice collapsed in India, in so far as it was an all-India concern, because its foundations rested not on love of the compatriot but odiousness of the Englishmen, so also will this tower of Babel, with its additional natural forces of self-disruption, will come down about our ears owing to the canker of communal aggression. It cannot be pretended that the development of Hindi is a national concern since Muslims are still dissentient. Promotion of the vernaculars, except for purpose of philological studies, spells the retarding of English, which, if foreign, is still the one unifying force. It has no succedaneum. Look upon English as you look upon railways—alien, yes, but a necessary evil and indispensible element. When my Nationalist friends quote English Commissioners and Governors in support of elevating provincial dialects, are they conscious of the "bull" they are perpetrating. The Mussalmans who object to Shuddhi and Sangathan are denying the Hindus their right of defensive organizations. But the Hindus who introduce superfluous and specifically Hindu modes of speech into mixed provinces where the existing dialects suffice, and tend gradually to linguistic unificates, are indulging in activities which had for disintegration of Nationalism.—Yours, etc.,

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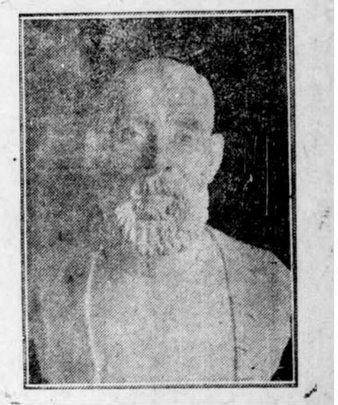

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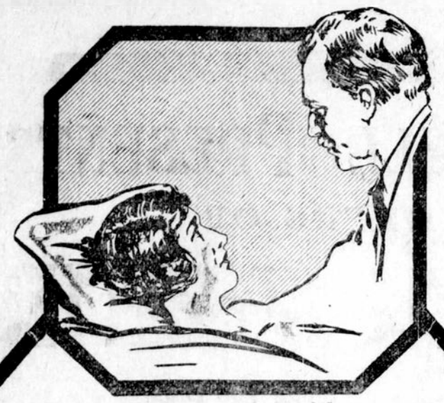

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KARNATAK AS A SEPARATE PROVINCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The reply which the Hon. Dr. U. Ram Rao obtained from the Government over this problem the other day in the Council of State, is characteristic of the mentality of the members on the Government benches. No one can accuse them of not sticking tenaciously to the exploded theories of John Stuart Mill that no political concessions should be made to the people unless there is an incessant popular demand for it. It is a universally accepted principle nowadays that the genius of a people can shine best when it finds expression in its native language, native home and native tradition. In fact, so far as Karnatak is concerned, the very absence of "incessant popular demand" which the Government member made a complaint of is, he appears to have forgotten, due to want of fertile soil for the expression of her genius, she being cut up into minute fragments limb by limb according to the "administrative convenience" which, however, appears to weigh more with the Government than the virtual death of a once virile race. One does not also follow what is meant by the words "popular demand." The people of Karnatak have always agitated for it, and have got their province recognised as a separate unit by the Indian National Congress. What more agitation is needed? Do the Government, who always stand for restrained constitutional agitation, require that the people should go to hysterics over it? Is it only then that the existence of a "popular demand" will be recognised?

It is futile to argue that the problem is a provincial concern! In the provinces in which they have now been folded without rhyme or reason, the Karnatakis not only form a hopeless minority but have also to contend against better developed races. The problem is one which concerns only the Central Legislature which ought to adjust their just claims. But excuses are always easily found when one does not want to take up a question seriously.

However, the reply obtained will, one hopes, open the eyes of the Karnatakis that nothing can be hoped unless they set up such an "incessant demand" in the country as will effectively silence the future Government member, whoever he may happen to be. Every Karnataki must feel grateful to the Hon. Dr. Ram Rao for his patriotic effort.—Yours, etc.,

A KARNATAKI.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' GRIEVANCE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, on the 18th ultimo, when Mr. Fazal Ebrahim Rahimtoola was voted to the Chair.

The report, dated 7-10-25, of the Hon. Joint Secretary of the Association and the letter dated the 19th July, 1925, from the Managing Committee of the Matunga Residents' Association regarding ambiguities of free allowance of luggage on local trains, were discussed and a sub-committee of the following gentlemen was appointed to discuss the matter fully and write to the both Railway authorities accordingly:—

(1) Mr. Meyer Nissim, (2) Mr. Laxmidas Dagha, (3) Mr. Boman Behram, and Joint Secretaries.

Letters dated 30-9-25 and 3-10-25 from the Hon. Joint Secretary, Buyer and Shippers' Chamber to the Assistant Commissioner in Sind, General Department, Karachi, regarding amendments recommended by the Committee on the report of Deck Passengers' Committee were noted and filed.

Letter dated the 22nd October, 1925, from the Hon. Secretary to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, regarding Tavdi matter was adjourned.

Letter dated the 3rd November, 1925, from the residents of Daman Road regarding discontinuation of the stopping of the mail and fast trains there was discussed and it was resolved that the Railway Company should be written to reconsider their decision in this matter.

Letter dated the 19th November, 1925, from the Hon. Joint Secretary, Catholic Gymkhana, regarding his application to the Special Engineering Department for a level-crossing to get to their pavilions directly. It was resolved that the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway be written to on the subject.

Letter dated the 2nd December, 1925, from Mr. W. N. Naidu regarding the skeleton of the scheme of Railway claims was discussed and it was resolved to appint a sub-committee consisting of the following gentlemen with power to co-opt:—

(1) Mr. Meyer Nissim, (2) Mr. S. M. Ghadially, (3) Mr. Laxmidas Dagha, (4) Mr. L. R. Tairsee, and Joint Secretaries.

At the suggestion of the Hon. Joint Secretary, the Committee agreed to write to both the Railway authorities on the following points, viz.:—(1) The licensed coolies at Dadar may be allowed to pass and repass on platforms of their respective Railway stations. (2) That the ticket inspectors may be given numbers so as to facilitate the travelling public in mentioning the particular number in case of complaints.

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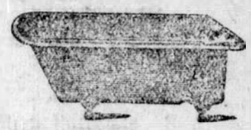

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